WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IV NO. 194 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1921. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

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NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

(Netherlands Handel-Maatschappij)
Incorporated in Holland
Established by Royal Charter
BOMBAY—Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f 80,000,000 equal £3,666,666
RESERVE FUNDS
f 425,513,284 equal £3,542,774.

Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland).
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies.	Palembang
Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djooja.	Sourabayas
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tingg (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap
Padang	Weltervredon

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places. South Africa-America and Australia, buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Tamba Maru	D Aochiwa	8845	2ndOct	8thOct
Yamagata Maru	Y Matsuda	8807	23rd Oct.	25 ,,
Tatsuno Maru	M Furuhashi	6995	22nd ,,	4thNov
Akita Maru	S Ochia	3817	17thNov	29th ,,
Wakasa Maru	B Tsuda	6074	22rd ,,	5thDec

*This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

*This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

AND O SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date about 1921.	Steamer	Tons.
15th October	EGYPT	7,941
22nd ,,	CHINA	7,952
29th ,,	MALWA *	10,941
5th. November	DELTA	8,097
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
19th ,,	DEVANHA	8,092
26th ,,	NARKUNDA *	16,118
3rd December	MACEDONIA	10,512
10th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,572
17th ,,	MOREA	10,890
24th ,,	MANTUA*	10,902
31st ,,	PLASSY	7,346
1922		
7th January	CHINA	7,952
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st ,,	NALDERA *.	15,825
28th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,572
4th February	EGYPT +	7,94
11th ,,	DELTA	8,097
18th ,,	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th ,,	MOREA	10,890

MALWA, NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA } *Through steamers from Australia.

EGYPT + Through steamer from China

AND O MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

About 1921	Steamer	Tons
14th November	MANDALA	8,246
28th ,,	NEVASA	9,071

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS

About 1921	Steamer	
21st October	MANTUA	Call at Colombo Fremantle Adelaide, Melbourne & Sydney
18th November	NALDERA	
30th December 1922	MALWA	
27th January	NARKUNDA	
24th February	MANTUA	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI PERSIAN GULF

Date about 1922	Steamers	
13th October	BAMORA	Karachi direct.
15th ,,	VARSOVA	East and South Africa.
15th ,,	LHASA	Karachi ports
17th ,,	LINGA	Bushire and Busreh.
19th ,,	TAROBA	Karachi & P. Gulf
30th ,,	VARELA	Karachi and Busreh.

SAILINGS TO COASTPORTS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

15th October	SANGOLA	Calicut, Cochin, Alleppay and Rangoon

Only limited saloon accommodation is available

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer	Tons Sailing	Remarks.
Canadian Skirmisher	In Oct.	For San Francisco Seattle and Vancouver.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain	Arrival.	Departure.
Peking Maru	K. Yamaguchi	11th Octr.	21st Octr.
Alps Maru	T. Inoue.	14th Octr.	23rd Octr
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	29th ,,	23rd Nov
Malay Maru	V Saito	18th Nov.	30th ,,

For Freight and passages, etc. Apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON.
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
49 Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

S. R. MYND.
Manager.

THE TATA
INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	,,	7,56,25,320
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves	,,	2,44,74,608
Reserve Liability of Share holders	,,	5,31,11,467

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt. Chairman; Board of Directors.

WE OFFER YOU A

COMPLETE BANKING : SERVICE :

WHICH INCLUDES BANKING THROUGHOUT INDIA

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS. THE CONSIDERATION OF SOUND INDUSTRIAL PROPOSITIONS AND THE UNDERTAKING OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

General Manager:
L.D.L. BUCKLEY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste orcreed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers..

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonosaki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtao
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA.
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	8,998,220

DIRECTORS:

1. Seth Mangaldas G. Parekh, M.L.A.
2. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas C.I.E., M.B.E.
3. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
4. Seth Shoorji Vallabhdas.
5. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
6. Manubhai Rangildas, Esq.
7. Seth Chamanlal G. Pareka.
8. Seth Jesinghbhai Ujamshi.
9. Seth Jivanlal Girdharlal.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal Mody. No. 50-52. Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS.
Managing Agents.

INSURANCE.

LIFE POLICIES
OF
THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LAHORE.

The Oldest Purely Indian Life Office Rendered more useful by the introduction of the most upto date Special Benefit of Automatic System of Revival of Policies.

Please write for full particulars to:—

LALCHAND SARNA	MANAGER,
Asstt. Secretary	B. I. Co. Ltd.
B. I. Co. Ltd.	Head Office,
POONA CITY.	LAHORE

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
CALCUTTA.

Second Quinquennium Valuation Report and commends a Bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinqueunium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One lakh.

Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 42,00,000.

The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.

Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch,
42, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE
NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

SIR D. J. TATA, KT. CHAIRMAN.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	.. ..	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	,, ...	11,86,84,250
PAID-UP	,, ...	1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, BAGGAGE MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

Enquiries regarding the above, as well as OTHER CLASSES OF CONTINGENCY INSURANCE, should be addressed to the HEAD OFFICE of the Company, WALLACE STREET, FORT.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

CALCUTTA, Tata, Sons Ltd.
KARACHI, Jamshed, N. R. Mehta.
MADRAS, J. W. Waddell, Branch Manager.
RANGOON, R. D. Tata and Co., Ld. and The London Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.
COLOMBO, Henderson and Co., and H. L. deMel and Co.
NEW YORK, Sumner Ballard, U. S. A. Manager.
LONDON, Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd.
MARINE UNDERWRITERS, Commercial Union Ass. Co., Ltd.
SINGAPORE, Malcolm Beranger and Co., Ltd.
PENANG, Behr and Co., and Durege and Thomas, Ltd.
IPOH (Perak), Labrooy Bros.
SOURABAYA (Java), The London Rangoon Trading Co., (Java), Ltd.
MEDAN (Sumatra), Behr and Co.
BANGKOK (Siam), Malcolm Beranger.
KAMPALA, Narandas Rajaram and Co.
ZANZIBAR, Alli and Abdul Rasul.

R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.

The National Indian
LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
Incorporated in India 1907.

MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity o your heirs if death occure earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENTS.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS.
Branch Secretary.
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. BOOBAIN, Chief Agent.
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).
C. N. MADHAVA ROW
Acting Branch Secretary,
Lipton's Building.
52, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.
SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK
5%

Investments entirely in or against Terminable Government Securities as in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trusts Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimising to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets
It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%

Apply DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, *Managing-Director*

Mr Merchant

If you want to select your requirements from a big assortment at cheapest prices, saving all middlemen's profits,
GO TO—

The Bombay Commercial Museum

It is the place
Where Manufacturers and Wholesale Distributors display samples of their commodities on payment of fees for such display.
Where orders are booked for you at exhibitor's standard prices without the least addition of any profits.
Where any business information you need is yours for the mere asking

A VISIT WILL POSITIVELY PROFIT YOU.

Open Daily from 4 to 8 p.m. (S. T.) except on Fridays.
ADMISSION FREE.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM BUILDING
Opera House Tram Road, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

REMEMBER

"Inkotine Inks"

Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.

Brightness Permanency

NON-corrosiveness
Guaranteed

G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 4.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CLERK for Marine Department of a leading Insurance Company. Apply stating age, qualifications, etc., and Salary expected to Box No. 7311, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1650

WANTED—AGENTS on Liberal Commission to sell SHARES of prospective Lime business. Apply enclosing one anna stamp to:—THE PIONEER ENTERPRISERS Sylhet, Assam.
C16284

WANTED.—A B.A.S.T.C. or M.A. on Rs. 125 per month for the post of HEAD-MASTER, V. J. High-School, Pandharpur.Good prospects on approval of services. Apply with testimonials, stating age and experience, before 31st October, 1921. (Sd.) H. G. GANDHI, Chairman, School Board, Pandharpur Municipality. Pandharpur, 13th October, 1921.
A R11085

WANTED—ONE MOTOR MECHANIC, to join immediately, must be Ford specialist, and expert in repairs of Motor Cycles and other Cars. Permanent post with prospects. Must be able to take independent charge of repair Workshop and control labour. Good pay to a suitable man. Apply with testimonials and pay required to Messrs. STANDARD AUTOMOBILES, Nasik City.
A R1170

SITUATIONS WANTED.

OXFORD M.A. seeks ENGAGEMENT. Teaching or other literary work preferred. Apply Box No. 7319, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B C11105

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO SUBLET—Front portion of a flat opposite the Museum, suitable for club or office purposes about 50' x 16'. Apply to Box No. 7321, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R 1674

TO LET for Vegetarian Hindoos, nice flats, also motor garages, opposite Gamdevi Temple. See the owner at premises between 4 to 6 p.m. or VALLJEE'S SHAMJI SHOP, Mulji Jetha Market.
C R1563

TO BE LET or FOR SALE—A furnished BUNGALOW "KENNILWORTH" at Ootakamund, Snowdon Road, for the season or for the whole year. Apply Mrs. J. D. MUGASETH, No. 7-8, Club Road, Byculla.
C R1420

TO LET—At Soparibag Road, opp. G. I. P. Ry. Institute, Parel, FLATS containing 5 rooms, bath-rooms with electric lights, gas stoves, with all modern conveniences. Rent from Rs. 130—180. Apply MANAGER, Dawood Terrace.
C R1502

TO BE LET—To an Indian Prince for the month of November only, Fine, Commodious, Furnished House in New Marine Lines fitted up with Modern Conveniences. For Particulars apply to BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO., 65, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
C R 1633

BALLARD ESTATE—Ground floor, suitable for show-rooms and offices on upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road, opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station, entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING, are to let immediately in parts or whole floors at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner on the premises in writing or personally, daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and p.m. and 6 p.m.
D R1514

BALLARD ESTATE, small office blocks on ground and three upper floors in a building with prominent situation to be rented from 1st January, 1922, at reasonable rent. Four office blocks on each floor of net area, 2,210 square feet, 1,800 feet, 2,090 square feet, and 1,850 square feet. For rents and particulars apply Box No. 7316, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1666

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—A DYE HOUSE in a Central part of the City with Municipal license and complete with all necessary accessories and arrangements. Plenty of water supply and space for drying with office and godown accommodation. Apply to Box No. 7306, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R1627

FLOWERS, SEEDS, Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 6; 12 grafted mango plant Rs 12; one large basket English vegetables assorted Rs. 7. M. DEVAPPA & SON, Flowerists and Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY.
C10677

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery, under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

FOR SALE—Three second-hand LANCASHIRE BOILERS 30ft. by 7ft. of original presser 125 lbs. Two of Tinker Shenton maker. One of Scott and Hodgson maker. Three in working order at MOTILAL HIRABHAI MILLS, Premgate, Ahmedabad.
R1636

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

BOOKS FOR ADULTS by Prof. R. D. KARVE. M.A., Diplome D'Etudes Superieures (Paris) No. 1, Morality and the Prevention of Venereal Diseases (Theory and Practice) No. 2, Morality and Birth-Control (Theory and Practice. Price Re. 1 each. Can be had from RAMCHANDRA GOVIND SON, Bombay—2.
Booksellers should apply to Right Agency, Bombay—4.
L R1670

MIRACLES OF ASTROLOGY.—The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enables you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full Annual Life Reading and Character reading of every body, etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscope or date of birth. Price Rs. 2. The PREMIER ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Chodavaram, Vizag District.
L R1597

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Vacation classes have begun. Apply immediately, Great Western Hotel Building, Apollo Street, Fort.
M R1623

WANTED—Ambitious young men to apply for our free book "BE YOUR OWN MASTER", post free. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE, RAJKOT.
M R1665

LOST AND FOUND.

A SUITABLE REWARD will be given to the finder of a third class Boiler CERTIFICATE No. 1973 granted by the Collector of Bombay. Under No. B1/7663 of 24-10-10 with eleven annextures to one Mr. Sheik Abdool Gaffoor Sheik Mohamad. Finder please communicate with Box No. 7320, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
PB R1669

SPORTS.

GRAND RAFFLE—Apply to Messrs. HASSAN & CO, Residency, Indore, for a booklet of eleven tickets of Re. 10. Single ticket at Re 1 each.
S C10722

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PAINT Genuine White Zinc English. Special Devali reduction 28 lbs. Keg Rs. 13. Further concession to Trade. Apply WALMER & Co., 11, Hummum St., Next to Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
R 1567

SUIT length of Kashmir home-spun woollen Tweed 7¼ yards by 24 in., similar to Scotch or Irish, any shade, Re. 11. Samples for As. 4. Pattu Hat, any shade, Hamburg, Rs. 2-8, Terai, Re. 2-4. Ladies' Sambhur brown colour leather bag embd. in coloured wool on either side, floral or antique design 10in. by 10 in., Rs. 2-4. K. M. & FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar, KASHMIR.
T R1493

PURE KHADDAR! CHEAP AND DURABLE!—Khaddar is the real National Dress. We supply genuine Khaddar cloth both warp and wept of pure hand-spun yarn. Plain, striped and Khaki coloured Shirtings, thick Coatings, Bed Sheets, Shawls, Dhoties, Upper cloths, Towels, etc., etc., can be had for the lowest prices. Golden opportunity for wholesale buyers. TILAK SWADESHI VASTRALAYA, Bazaar Street, Guntur, Madras Pdy.
T R1515

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CALCUTTA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Shareholders, who have failed to pay the First Call of Rs. 10 per share due on 30-9-1920 are required, in terms of the Articles of Association, to pay the call money together with interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from the due date to date of payment on or before 15th November, 1921, at the office of the Bank, 10 and 11 Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
If the amount is not paid on or before the specified date, the shares in respect of which such call was made will be forfeited without further reference, and Shareholders will, nevertheless, remain liable to pay any sum or sums unpaid in respect of the said call or calls.
Special attention of persons who have acquired shares by transfer and have not lodged the transfer deeds in respect thereof with the Company for registration is directed to this notice.

By order of the Board.
A. R. DAVAR,
Manager and Director.
C11055

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the New Steam Navigation and Trading Co., Ld., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 327 Nawab Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 18th October, 1921, at 4 p.m., (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' report and audited Balance Steet and Profit and Loss Account for 18 months ending 31st May, 1921.
2. To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12th October, 1921 to 25th October, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
MAZAGONWALLA & CO.,
Agents.
C11063

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

REQUIRED INDIAN BLOCK MECHANICS to maintain "Neales" Token Block Instruments, Train Control, telegraph and telephone instruments on a section of the Bengal Nagpur Railway. Applicants should have a thorough Workshop training with subsequent experience in connection with the above instruments and should be conversant with rules regarding working of trains, etc on a Railway. Salary offered Rs. 100 to Rs 200 p.m. Apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT ELECTRICAL BRANCH B N. Railway, Khargpur.
C 11111

Re: ARBITRATION

between

MESSRS. GANDHI AND CO.
and
MR. MORARJI JAIRAM NARANJI.

WE have finally fixed the 21st instant FRIDAY, as the day of hearing the parties concerned. The Parties concerned are desired to attend at the office of Mr. V. A. Desai, 72, Apollo Street, Fort, on that date at 12-30 noon precisely with all books, vouchers, bills and witnesses.

(Sd.) V. A. DESAI,
(Sd.) T. H. VAKIL.
R 1671

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

ON and from MONDAY, the 24th instant, the offices of the following will be removed to their new premises "AKBAR BUILDING", 203-205, Hornby Road, Fort.

HAJEEBHOY LALLJEE & CO.,
THE AKBAR MFG. & PRESS CO., LTD.
RAHIMTOOLA HAJEEBHOY & CO.,
THE SULTANIA COTTON MFG. CO., LTD.
R 1672

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. will be held at the Morarjee Goculdas Hall, Kalbadevi on SATURDAY, the 22nd October, 1921, at 4 p.m (S. T.):—

To receive the Report of the Scrutineers on the Amendment of Mr. Vasavda and to declare the result of the poll and to continue with the remaining business before the meeting.

(Sd.) NAROTTAM MORARJEE,
(Chairman.)
Extraordinary General Meeting.
C11110

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

PANDIT KRIPARAM, the celebrated leprosy-curer of Calcutta, has removed to LINGAYA SAYANNA'S HOUSE, Plot No. 22, opposite G. I. P. Railway Station, Dadar, Bombay, where he can be consulted daily from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. and again from 6 to 8 p.m. in obstinate cases of skin decease of all varieties. Sample medicine for Leucoderma given away free for trial. Communications to be made in English, Devnagri or Urdu.
C10666

TENDERS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS for constructing a Bridge on the Bhadar River at Kutiana (estimated cost Rs. 2,00,000) are invited on or before 22nd October, 1921.

SUPERINTENDENT,
Public Works, Junagadh State.
C11107

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Re Estate of AYSHABIBI alias BODIBIBI, wife of Mahomedbhai Esufbhai Jariwalla .....Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed deceased who died at Bombay on or about the 21st day of January, 1918, are hereby required to send in their claims at the Office of Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for Mr. Mahomedbhai Esufbhai Jariwalla at their office at No. 95 Ash Lane, Fort within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same if any will be considered to have been waived

Dated this 14th day of October, 1921.
SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL.
Attorneys for Mr. M. E. Jariwalla.
Receiver in Suit No. 2741 of 1919.
C11095

AUCTION SALE.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE

At No. 8, Connaught Road in "Jeejeebhoy's Castle" on SUNDAY, the 23rd October, 1921, commencing at 12 noon
Property on view from FRIDAY, the 21st October, 1921.

Under instructions from Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., DAWOOD HASHUM, Auctioneer, will sell by Public Auction, the very old valuable blackwood carved dining, drawing, office and bedroom furnitures and also teakwood furniture (by Wimbridge and well-known maker), Shanders and table lamps, glassware, crockeryware and marble statues, etc.
Details in catalogue.

DAWOOD HASHUM,
Auctioneer,
East Street.
R1659

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Madows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES), SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will by order of the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 20th October, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, Government Surplus Stores, consisting of large lot of hardware, leather goods, tools and other surplus stores.
A deposit of 50 per cent. or cash if required shall be paid at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within seven days and the goods removed within 14 days from the date of sale.
Goods not removed within 14 days from the day of sale will be sold off on account and at risk of the buyers without giving them any further notice.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LARGE DRILLED PEARLS.
MESSRS. BENNETT AND CO., will on THURSDAY the 20th inst. sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 360-362 Shaikh Memon Street in Javheri Bazar near Mumadevi Temple by order of the parties concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Nathmuel Bagmal Gomchha the following:—
FIVE VERY VALUABLE LARGE DRILLED PEARLS.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NEPEAN SEA ROAD, OPPOSITE DARAB MANOR.
Suit No. 2693 of 1921.
Abdula Abdul Rahim vs. Kikabhai Natwarlal Jamietram.
Under instructions from the plaintiff Mr. Abdulla Abdul Rahim, the Receiver appointed in the above suit and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree passed in the said suit on the 16th day of August, 1921, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th October next, sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following:—
All that piece or parcel of land organised containing by admeasurement two thousand 2656 decimal point fifty-three square yards or thereabouts, situate at Nepean Sea Road, without the Fort of Bombay and assessed under Collector's Old No. 30, New No. B/16359, Old Survey No. 3/26, and New Survey Nos. 2 and 3/7224 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward D and Ward No. 3307 (3) and Street No. 10A and bounded as follows, on the East the said Nepean Sea Road, on or towards the North by the land belonging to the late Mr. Manubhai Nanabhai, on or towards the West by the land belonging to the Bank of India Ltd., and on or towards the South by the property belonging to Mr. A. S. Mehenti.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, at their office 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT NOWROJI HILL ESTATE.
Under instruction from the Trustees of the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 19th October, 1921, sell by public auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on plot No. 27 at Nowroji Hill estate, the following plots for period of 999 years:—
Lot No. 1.—A valuable building site known as plot No. 25, Nowroji Hill estate having frontage of about 69 feet to Dongri Street and containing an area of about 613 square yards.
Lot No. 2.—A very valuable corner site known as plot No. 26, Nowroji Hill estate having a frontage of about 58 feet to Dongri treet and a return frontage of about 80 feet to a proposed 40 feet road on its North and containing an area of about 513 square yards.
Lot No. 3.—A valuable building site known as plot No. 27, Nowroji Hill Estate having a frontage of about 62 feet and containing an area of about 310 square yards.
Lot. No. 4.—A similar plot known as plot No. 28, Nowroji Hill Estate and containing an area of about 347 square yards.
Lot No. 5.—A similar plot known as plot No. 29, Nowroji Hill estate having a frontage of about 62 feet and containing an area of about 321 square yards.
Note.—The Board propose to lay out the land on the South of Lots 3, 4 and 5 as recreation ground. This land is now occupied by a number of semi-permanent sheds and no guarantee can be given as to when these sheds will be removed.
Lot No. 6.—A valuable building site known plot No. 32, Nowroji Hill Estate, having frontage of about 65 feet and containing an area of about 589 square yards.
Lot No. 7.—A similar plot frontage about 60 ft. area about 555 sq. yds. known as plot No. 33.
Lot. No. 8.—A valuable building site known as plot No. 34, Nowroji Hill Estate having frontage of about 54 feet and containing an area of about 598 square yards.
Shops' and godown will be allowed to be built on these plots and Nahanis will also be allowed in the rooms.
For further particulars and conditions of sale and plans and agreement of the sale apply to the Board of Estate Agent at Improvement Trust Office or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE ETC., BELONGING TO WARDHA MILLS CO., LTD., IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.
By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., Official Liquidater of the above company Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on MONDAY, the 24th day of October, 1921, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their rooms at No. 120, Apollo Street, Fort, all the office furniture such as large and small writing tables, Arm chairs, glass door book cases, book stands, benches, sofas, tables lamps, cane furniture, etc., etc., the above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.
Auction sale of very valuable Building plots at Nepean Sea Road, touching the sea next to "Bee Hive".
Under instructions from Messrs Mulla and Mulla, attorneys for the vendors Messrs BENNETT AND CO., will on THURSDAY, the 24th November, 1921, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), on the premises the following very valuable Building plot.
PLOT NO. 1.—A beautiful building plot fonting the Nepean Sea Road having a frontage of about 80 feet and containing an area of about 1633 square yards of free hold tenure.
PLOT NO 2.—A choice building plot alutting on Naweansea Road having a frontage of about 80 feet and containing an area of about 1571 square yards of free hold tenure.
PLOT NO. 3. A most beautiful and choicest plot quite touching the sea commanding Excellent view containing an area of about 2533 square yards of lease hold land.
The above plots will either be sold in one or separate lots to suit the requirements of intending bidders.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the Vendors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.
Bombay, 18th October, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SODA WATER MANUFACTURERS, SOAP DEALERS AND CHEMISTS.
The Sale of a big lot of Soda Bottles, Cases of Soaps and Sal Hepatica of Messrs. Bristol Myers and Co.
By the order of the Insurance Company concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 19th October, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following goods, slightly damaged by water at the Godown of Messrs. Jeena and Co., opposite European General Hospital, Frere Road, behind the Irani Shop.
A big lot of soda bottles, cases of soaps, a big lot of sal-hepatica by Messrs. Bristol Myers and Co.
P.S.—Paying Cash on the spot after the lot is knocked down to the purchaser.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY YULE VILLA, at 36, Reynold's Road, near Byculla Club, next to Young Men Christian Association Property.
Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhoy Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors for Bai Jamabai Dharsey Jivraj, and on account and in the of mortgagors Khalid Samsudin Anvari, Guiammahomed Karmaly Boga and Ebrahim Fazil Visram by their power of Sale given in mortgage deed of 27th September, 1920, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 21st October, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on site all that piece of land of Improvement Trust with buildings thereon situated at Plot No. 36, Reynolds Road, admeasuring 982 square yards of Collector New Survey No. 3527, and bounded on the East by Plot 38 of Abdul Kader Haji Esmail Gool Mahmed, West Plot 34 of Y. M. C. A. property, North by service passage, South by Reynolds Road, and registered in Municipality under E Ward No. 4101 (3) and Street No. 36.
For further particulars apply to Messrs. Matubhoy Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors. Bell Lane, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE on SATURDAY, the 22nd October, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Imperial Mansion, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay.
SALE of Very Valuable and Artistic Household Furnitures by well-known Makers, Glassware, Platedwares, Crockery, etc.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 22nd October, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Imperial Mansion, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, the following furnitures such as drawing room suites, dining tables and chairs, single and double beds, mirror-door almyrahs, dinner service, writing and dressing tables, fancy cupboards and teapoys, glasswares, electro-platedwares, crockery, etc.
The property of Col. R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., M.I.E.E.
Furniture is on view and Catalogues are published.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATEDWARE, CROCKERY, GLASSWARES, ETC
Under instructions from F. S. Aspden, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY 23rd October, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Sandhurst House, Apollo Pier, the following consisting of drawing room suites, cabinets, teak and backwood arm chairs, easy chair, washing tables, almyrahs, wardrobes, single and double beds, electro-platedwares, glasswares, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th October, 1921.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

Of special interest to contractors, house-builders, timber merchants and furniture-makers. Auction sale of about 61 tons Rangoon teak squares.
THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 18th inst. at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Sewree Bunder by order of Seth Hiralal Badrinarayan and on account and at the risk of Seth Esoofally Mahomedally.
About 61 tons Rangoon teak squares Mark M. S.
Of special interest to contractors, house-builders, timber merchants and furniture makers Auction Sale of about 100 tons. Moulmein selected teak squares.
THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 18th inst at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Auction at the Sewree Bunder by order of Seth Hiralal Badrinarayan and on account of the constituent.
About 100 tons Moulmein selected teak squares above 15 feet 8 to 14 feet long.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 57 TONS MOULMEIN FIRST CLASS SELECTED TEAK SQUARES.
THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 18th instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Sewree Bunder on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser at the Auction Sale of 2nd August, 1921, Messrs. Dharamshey Assoo & Co., the following lots of the said Auction.
Lot No. 4—47 Teak Squares Tons 12-12-9-3
Lot No. 6—200 Teak Squares Tons 30-1-0-6
Lot No. 7—97 Teak Squares Tons 14-44-6-1

MEHTA AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th October, 1921.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Modows Street, Fort,
Telephone, No. 4927.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR BUING FURNITURE FOR DIVALI HOLIDAYS.
Sale on THIS DAY TUESDAY the 18th October 1921 at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at Bruce Lane near, Merchant Bank Apollo Street, Fort
Auction sale of very decent, highly polished teak and black wood furniture including highly polished tapestry lined drawing room complete suite, single and double door almyrah, marble top tables specially made to order black wood and glass door cup boards arm-chairs, revolving chairs, book cases, writing tables, etc.
THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 18th October 1921 at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. Gandhi and Co. Auctioneers will sell by pulic auction at the above mentioned place (where goods are arranged for) sale very decent and hand some teak and black wood furniture including tapestry lined drawing room complete suites, marble top tables, glass door cup boards, book cases, single and double door almyrah, writing tables, revolving book case, arm and and armless chairs, easy chairs, wooden cot, reclining sofa, fancy teapoys, velvet piled galichas, sweet toned phonographs, Baba gadi, reclining sofas, towel stand hat, stand, big carpets, etc., etc.
Goods are on view.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th October, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.
Under instructions from the Bank of Morvi, Ltd., an Auction Sale of very valuable jewellery, containing ornaments set-up with diamonds, emeralds, pearls, etc., will be held on the 19th October, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at our offices opposite Apollo Street Post Office at the cost and risk of Mr. Krishnalal Trikamlal:—
The catalogues are available and goods can be seen in our offices and 25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of bidding and delivery shall be taken on the following day on payment of the balance.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
R1633

AMUSEMENTS

THE
ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Bellasis Road a few paces from the Parsi Statue
THE
THE BRUTE BREAKER.
The story of a man who broke the spirit of the bullies in a fair fight and won the ove of a maiden who at first resented his quest for her love
SEE
THE BRUTE BREAKER.
Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
POPULAR PRICES

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
CHARLES HUTCHISON
American death—defying Hero of Dare-devil Deed
IN
"DOUBLE ADVENTURE"
A man's fight against great odds for the love of a girl and the protection of her fortune.
FINAL WEEK THREE EPISODES.
EPISODE 13TH BY AIR ANE SEA
" 14TH THE HOUSE IN THE CANYON
" 15TH THE WAGES OF CRIME.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News.
NEXT WEEK
BLANCHE SWEET
IN
THAT GIRL MONTANA
A smashing drama, mingling romance, beauty and suspense
TIME
Daily 7. 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p.m Sunday at 2-30 & 5-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

FOUR MYSTERIES IN ONE
IN
The Branded Four
A Thrilling Serial
Photoplay
Starring
BEN WILSON
AND
NEVA GERBER
Romance and Love
THE
MAJESTIC CINEMA
SHOWS AT, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30

MARBLE BUST.
Marble Bust of Lok. Tilak Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore.
for Sale Rs. 2,500 each
Similar busts of other Eminent men of India will be available at the Studio.
Busts and Statues of other persons are made to order at
THE PRIMEER SCULPTURE STUDIO of INDIA
WAGH SCULPTOR
Girgaum, BOMBAY.

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AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m.

"THE PARISIAN TIGRESS"
"THE PARISIAN TIGRESS"
"THE PARISIAN TIGRESS"

featuring the Winsome

VIOLA DANA.
VIOLA DANA.
VIOLA DANA.

Don't miss the Excelsior Pictures they are as good as the best shown in Bombay.

THE EXCELSIOR

THE BANDMAN OPERA CO. 1921.

in all the latest London Musical Comedy and Comic opera successes

To-Night, Tuesday and Wednesday Oct. 18th and 19th at 9-30 p. m.

For the First Time in Bombay. The Great London Extranaganza, from the London Pavilion.

'AFGAR'

Booking at S. ROSE & Co. upto 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p. m.
AND
THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p. m,
MADAN THEATRES, LD. Presents
THE WORLD'S JUNGLE SERIAL
"THE SON OF TARZAN"
"THE SON OF TARZAN"
"THE SON OF TARZAN"
THIS WEEK! THIS WEEK!
3 Further Episodes Nos. 6. 7, & 8.
3 Further Episodes Nos. 6, 7, & 8.
3 Further Episodes Nos. 6, 7, & 8.

THE SIXTH PICTURE!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present

TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK

One more Picture-de-Luxe of their "Biggest Seven" Series, starring yet another great personality of the Moving Picture World.

"Dollars and the Woman"

(5 Reels—5000 feet)

A unique Vitagraph Masterpiece starring the incomparable Cinema Queen

ALICE JOYCE.

A Story of a woman's conflict with Love and Lucre,

AN INTENSELY ABSORBING LOVE STORY WITH A TREMENDOUS HUMAN APPEAL.

A DRAMA PULSATING WITH THE NOBLEST EMOTIONS OF LIFE!

"Dollars and the Woman"

A Comedy in the Programme
Four shows To-day at: 5-30, 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

West-end Cinema.

New Churney Road.

THE HERO OF THE MASSES!

ELMO

On the Screen of your magnificent Picture Palace

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road).

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present, after an interval a powerful, Sansational Triangle Picture

THIS WEEK

"MIGHT AND THE MAN"

(5 Reels 5000 feet)

Featuring the Gentleman—Hercules of the Modern Ages,

ELMO LINCOLN

in a sensational Photodrama of Love and Valour, with

CARMEL MYERS

A Charming Comedy in the Programme

Four Shows To-day at: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road)

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Oct. 17.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully good mg. Broach April-May at Rs. 550 and steadily went down till Rs. 543. It then gradually advanced till Rs. 561½ which was the rate at 4 p.m. The prices fluctuated between Rs. 553 and Rs. 558 and the market eventually closed at Rs. 562. At Colaba the Bazar opened at Rs. 565 and advancing till Rs. 570 closed at Rs. 568. Fine Mg. Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 487 and went up till Rs. 501 the rate being at 4 p.m. Fine Mg. Oomra March opened at Rs. 476 and advanced till Rs. 490 F. G. Mg. Bengal January was quoted at Rs. 414.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet on Saturday last, and the inquiry was limited to strict nice quality only.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Bombay, 17th Oct. 1921

Fully Good Broach April-May	–	–	563
Fully Good Bengal Dec. Jan.	...	–	470
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jany.	–	–	509
Do March	–	–	495

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS

Bombay, 17th Oct 1921.

F. J. Broach April-May,	–	–	562
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan,	–	–	415
Fine Oomra's Dec.-Jany.	–	–	501
Do March	–	–	489

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 17th Oct. 1921.

Description Super-Fine F. Good

M. G. Bengal and Sind						
	Punjab	–	395	380	365	–
M. G. Oomra's	No. 4	460	450	430	–	–
M.G. Central P.	No. 1	490	480	460	–	–
M.G. Central P.	No. 2	475	465	445	–	–
Southerns ?	–	–	–	460	450	435

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 5 p.m. on 14th Oct 1921

Cotton	4555	Bales
Wheat	720	Qrs.
Linseed	614	"
Rapeseed	623	"
Cingelly seed	239	"
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts	512	"
Castor seed	23068	"
Rice	3696	"
Myrabolams	797	"
Cotton seed	1148	"
Kawrseed	Nil	
Grain	1480	"
Jowar	20	"
Bajri	199	"
Barley	671	"
Rajra	2576	"
Coal	12662	Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

3-45 p.m. Bombay, 14th Oct, 1921.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1-5 1/4
Bank Demand	1 6 9/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-5 3/4
Fcs. Demand	378
American	358
Hongkong Dollars	506
Shanghai	302
Japan	168
Singapore	162

Market Steady.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

14th Oct. 1921.

				Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Do.	–	–	–	2/4	75	8	0
Do.	–	–	–	1	74	0	0
Do.	–	–	–	1 1/4	74	0	0
Do.	–	–	–	11/2	74	0	0
Do.	–	–	–	1 3/4	74	0	0
Do.	–	–	–	2	75	0	0

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 14th Oct, 1921.

				per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper	–	–	–	2/4	86	0	0
Do.	–	–	–	1	83	0	0
Do.	–	–	–	1 1/4	83	0	0
Do.	–	–	–	11/2	83	0	0
Do.	–	–	–	1 3/4	83	0	0
Do.	–	–	–	2	83	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars.					not		
Panch tola joint	–	–	–		21	0	0
Copper English Bars.	–	–	–		82	0	0
Brass Bars.	–	–	–		35	0	0
Chor chaker gused	...	...	...		22	0	0
Lead	–	–	–		43	0	

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Oct. 17.

REPORT.

Bars Gold ready, Rs. 27-8.
Bars Gold forward, Rs. 27-7.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 27-8.
Bars Silver ready, Rs. 97-10.
Bars Silver 1st settlement, Rs. 97-9.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 97-7.

EXCHANGE.

On London—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/5 5/16.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 11/32.
Bank's buying 3 m-st D. A. 1/5 13/16.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/5 3/8.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/5 7/16.

Tone of Exchange—

Steady.

On Japan—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 168.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 162.
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 206.
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 300.
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 162.
On New York—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 365.
London silver ready D. 42-8.
London silver forward D. 42-4.

Tone of silver—
Steady, China bought, India sold.

American cross rate on London—$3.88½ per lb.
French cross rate on London—Frcs. 53.20 per lb.
Italian cross rate on London—97.00 per lb.
Swiss cross rate on London—20.20 per lb.
Belgium cross rate on London—53.90 per lb.
German cross rate on London—Mrks. 555 per lb.

3½ per cent. Paper, Rs. 59-12.
5 per cent. War Loan, Rs. 83-8.
4 per cent. Conversion loan, Rs. 76.
4 per cent, Terminable Loan, Rs. 97.
5½ per cent, War Bonds due 1922, Rs. 100-12.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928, Rs. 100-8.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974, Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, Rs. 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 65.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935, Rs. 103-12.

Share Market was closed to-day.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations

Bazaar Rates.

6-30 p.m. 17th Oct, 1921

Bazaar Terms:

Ready			Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	–	–	80	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 76 80			85	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	–	–	85	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	–	–	10	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	–	–	10	8	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore			11	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	–	–	11	0	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	–	–	10	0	0
Teaseed, White 65-15	–	–	75	0	0
Teaseed, Gujar 75-85	–	–	70	0	0
Teaseed, Black	–	–	62	0	0
Teaseed, Gujar 80-85	–	–	65	0	0
Poppyseed, White	–	–	14	4	0
Groundnuts	–	–	78	0	0
Java	–	–	82	0	0
Mowraseed	–	–	9	8	0
Castorseed	–	–	65	0	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April-May – – –	9	12	9
Linseed May, – – –	14	6	6
Cotton Seeds ready delivery –	39	0	0

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 17.

Western disturbance has again given widespread rain in East Punjab, North-west of the United Provinces and probably in Kashmir, with few falls in the North-west Fronties Province. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma and local in Bay Islands, while a few falls have occurred in South East Madras.

Principal amounts:—Port Blair, Mergui and Meerut one and a half inches, Muktesswar one, Roorkee, Mussooree, and Murree three-quarters, Hissar, and Sialkot one and a half, Srinagar and Sonamarg one and a half, Srinagar and Sonamarg one and Parachinar half. Temperature is low along Western Himalayas.

Forecast:—Decrease in the Punjab and United Provinces.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 17th October 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi reports 0.41in. of rain and Ambala 0.58in. Skies are clear at Lahore and Ambala and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in excess and night temperature nearly normal or higher than usual. Day temperature is considerably lower than usual; the defect below the normal amounting to 21 deg. at Rawalpindi and 16 deg. at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Day temperature is lower than at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded at Karachi and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess. Day temperature is lower than usual over the division; night temperature is above normal in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded at Dwarka and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess except at Dwarka. Day temperature is nearly normal or lower than usual; night temperature is above normal on the West Kathiawar coast.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or Moderately clouded and humidity and day temperature are nearly normal. Night temperature is higher than usual at Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded at Bombay and Mormugao and are clear at Ratnagiri and Karwar. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and humidity and day temperature are nearly normal. Night temperature is higher than usual at Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—The disturbance from the west has given nearly general rain in the South-East Punjab and is disappearing. There have also been a few falls of rain in South Madras. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded over the greater part of the reporting area and humidity is in excess and day temperature lower than usual generally in North-West India.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain are likely in the South-East Punjab and the North-West United Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 16th October 1921.

The western disturbance has given widespread rain in Kashmir, the East and North Punjab and the North-West of the United Provinces. The depression off the Arakan coast has almost disappeared. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bay Islands, the East and North Punjab and Kashmir and local in Lower Burma and Orissa. A few falls have also occurred in the West United Provinces and the North-West Frontier Province.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Bassein, Diamond Island one inch; Toungoo three; Mukteswar two; Mussoorse one and a half; Dalhousie two and Srinagar, Sonamarg one and a half.

Under the auspices of the Congress and the Khilafat Committees, a public meeting was held on the 16th when the Karachi resolution was passed.

TILES.

RED HEXAGONAL

FROM THE

BEST & WELL-KNOWN MARSEILLES MANUFACTURERS FOR

FLOORING RESIDENCES, SCHOOLS HURCHES, SHOW-ROOMS, ETC. ETC.

(Used by the P. W. D.)

Cheaper and Durable than any other make.

SAJAN & CO.,

TILE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS,

TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHARES.

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.				Rs
Allahabad Bank ..	100	Feb.-Mar.		12½	320
Alliance Bk of Simla Ld	100	Jan.-Aug.		17½	500
Bank of Baroda Rs. 60	100	Jan.-July		14½	89
Emperial	100	..		16½	1370
Bank of India Rs. 50	500	..		14½	131
Morisa	..	..		9½	25
Central Rs. 25 M.	50	April		14½	37½
Central Co-op Bk. Rs.50	50	..		7½	45 xd.
Tata . Rs 20	75	..		As. 12	23½
Union 75	50	Rs.			5
EXCHANGE BANKS					
Chartered Bank ..	5	April-Oct.		12½	14
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	10	..		7½	62
Hongkong and Shanghai A	125			33½	65
Mercantile Bank B £138	25	Mar.-Sept.		16½	25½
Q121	25	Sept.-Mar.		16½	25½
National £5£12		Feb.-Oct.		£16%	37

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.			Last Div. p.a.	Rs.
Akbar ..	50	May		27	530
Fort ..	475	Nov.		150	1220
Harvey and Sabh pty .	500	July		70	685
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct.		15	117 1/2
Manmar Mfg. ..	250	Aug.		15	295
New Bazar ..	500	Oct.		5	480
New Mofussil Co. ..	400	Nov.		110	880 xd.
New Prince of Wales ..	500	Oct.		60	850 xd.
Volkert U. P Co. Ltd.	500	Sept.		50	585

Y COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry	150	Mar.-Aug.	11 %		120
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry	500	,, do.	12 %		500
Amritsar Patty ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	9 %		100
Central Provinces Ry. .	100	June-Jan.	6 %		67
Chaparmukh-Silghat ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %		75
Dhond Baramati ..	100	Jan.-July	5 %		67
Futwah-Islampur Rs.50	100	Mar.-Sept.	5 %		52
Guzerat Ry. ..	100	June-Jan.	5 %		73
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	Jan.-July	4 %		67
Khulna Bhagirghat Ry.	100	..	4 %		100
Larkhana Railway ..	100	..	4 %		79
Mandra Bhon Ry Rs.90	100	April-Oct.	5 %		58
Mymensingh ..	100	..	5 %		78
Pachora Jamner ..	100	Jan.-July .	5 %		71
Sara Siraiganj Ry. ..	100	May-Nov.	4 %		60
Sialkot Narowai ..	100	April-Oct.	5 %		70
Sind Light Rys. Ld. ..	100	July-Dec.	10 %		120
Tapti Valley Ry. ..	500	April-Aug.	11 %		602/8
pper Sind Light Ry . .	100	..	5 %		65

RTAKING.

Ahmedabad Elec. ..	100	..	10%		10
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	4%		840
Adhnra Valley P	1,000	..	4%		100
F, Rs.	50	..	7%		55
B. E. S. and T Co. Rs.	52	May.-Oct.	Rs. 6		140
Karachi B, 9 ..	100	..			108
Surat Elect. ..	100	..			4 price
Tata Hdro-Elect. O. ..	1,000	Jan.	25		920
,, ,, P. ..	1,000	Jan.	35		870
Telephone ..	58	..	2		168

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half Year d Rs.		
Ahmedabad Advance .	500	April-Oct.		100	3,1	40
Alliance Cotton ..	100	..		..		13.0
Apolo ..	50	..		..		50120
Basar Virji 77 ..	100	..		..		1
Bhiwani ..	100	Dec.		12%		80
Bo Cotton Manufg. ..	500			25		108
Bo. Dyeing & Mfg. Co..	250	Mar.-Sept.		130		197 8
Bombay Industrials ..	150	..		..		15
Bradbury Mills ..	250	..		25		135
Century ..	100	Mar.-Sept.		90		12074
Central India ..	500	May-Nov.		140		5150
Central India P. ..	500	May-Nov.		50%		87 0
Colaba Land & Mill ..	700			250		315 0
Coorla ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.		388		3300
Crescent ..	100	do.		60		825
Currimbhoy ..	250	do.		188		2405
David ..	250	do.		140		1840
Dawn ..	250	do.		250		1665
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May-Nov.		As. 8		829
Elphinstone ..	100			100		270
Emperor Edward ..	100	do.		75		1500
Fazulbhoy. ..	250	May		100		1230
Finlay Mills ..	250			90		1565
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May		120		2210
Globe ..	100	..		50		330
Gokak Mill ..	100	June		80		
Gold Mohor ..	100	..		26	227 1/2	
Hindustan ..	1,000			50		200
Hyderabad ..	1,000	April-Oct.		150		2450
Ind. Dyeing & Bleaching.	100	do.		200		1662
Indian Manufg. ..	1,000			10		220
Indore Malwa ..	100	April-Oct.		150		2185
Jamshed Manufg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.		150		850
Jewraj Baloo ..	1,000	April-Oct.		140		640
Kastoorchand ..	500	Mar.-Sept.		60		25 0
Khandesh ..	1,000	June-Dec.		300		1700
Khatao ..	100	June-Dec.		85		2500
Kohinoor ..	500	Mar.-Sept.		375		548
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar.-Aug.		800		2835
Madhavrao Scindhia ..	100	Mar.-Sept.		25		5200
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	500	April-Sept.		2 0		420
Madras United ..	1,000	June.-Dec.		300		3900
Manecklji Petit ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.		500		2700
Mathuradas Mills ..	500	..		100		8500
Mayer Sassoon ..	100	do. ..		75		1228
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..		350		500
Mysore Spinning I ..	250	Feb.-Aug		60%		7800
New City of Bombay .	100	Mar.-Sept.		100		700
New Great Eastern ..	500	April-Oct.		1'0		1040
Pabauey ..	250	..		10		1270
Pearl ..	250	..		5		1250
Phoenix ..	100	Mar.-S		..		1612 /8
Planet Mill ..	100	..		..		1400
Premier ..	100	..		18		800
Presidency ..	125	Jan.-July.		50		255
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	April-Oct.		1,000		320
Sassoon Silk ..	500	April		35		100
Sholapore ..	1,000	do.		20		600
Simplex ..	250	June. Aug.		80		19050
Sir S. Broacha Mills ..	100	..		350		7812 /8
Standard Mills ..	500	Mar.-Sept.		1 0		500
Swadeshi ..	500	Mar.-Oct.		15		3225
Swan ..	250	Oct.		..		5430
Tata O .	500	..		9½		14 5
P .	500	..		6		1600
Union Mill ..	250	..		25c		550
Vishnu Cotton O ..	500	..		..		725
P ..	500	..		7%		2400
Western India ..	1,000	..		125		500

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown Co. ..	50	Oct.-May		100	830
Back-Bay Bath ..	50	..		8	40
Badham Pile ..	70	..		8	100
Balapur Sugar Co. ..	100	Feb.-Aug.		..	15 dis.
Bo. Burma T. Corportn.	125	..	Rs. 20		547 /8
Bo. Burma T. Corportn. New Issue 25	125			8	100
Bombay Flour Mill ..	500	Jan.-Aug.		2'5	1600
B'by Ice Mfg. ..	40			2	20
Bombay Steam Navi O	250	Mar.-Sept.		7	225
gation Co. P	250	Oct.		8%	100
Bombay Uganda ..	100	..		812	par.
Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency Co. P	125	Oct.		80%	75
British Burma Petroleum	5	Mar.-Oct.		As. 6	15
The Eastern O	25	..		..	
Chemical Co. D	25	..		Nil.	10
Empire Life Rs. 50 ..	100	..		48%	35
Gobhai Karanjia O	100	..		Rs. 1	332 1/2
George Gabagan & Co.	100	..		Rs. 5	60
Indian Cotton Oil O	100	Dec.-July		7%	5 dis.
Co. P.	200	Dec.-July		7%	75 nom.
John Roberts & Co. ..	100	Oct.-July		12	215 nom.
Jost s Eng. Co., Ltd. ..	50	Oct.		50%	230
Kamp & Co. ..	200	July		20	135
Marcks & Co. ..	100	July	..	12	147 1/2
Marsland Price Co. ..	100			6%	100
Marslane Price Co. ..	100			7%	90
McKenzies Ltd. ..	100			30%	520
New Indian Insurance .	100	Sept.			22 /8
New Union Flour Mills	100	..		25	150
O. Govt. Life A. Rs. 50 .	200	May		30%	350
Phillips & Co. ..	40	July			40
Port Canning Co. ..	1,000	Sept.		50	625
Scindia ..	1			Nil.	11
Sirdar Carbno Gas Co. .	100	Sept.		35%	150
O	75	..		..	Par
Tata Iron Steel Co. D	30			62	91 /4
P	100	May.-Sept.		6%	475
Tata Iron Ord (NI) ..	300	..		..	102 /8
Dif (,,) ..	400	..		..	81 /4
Tata Iron Pref (second)	10	..		..	495
Thacker & Co. ..	50	June		..	35
Tata Oil Mills ..	100	..		1/50%	330
Western India Chemical Co.	100	..		..	5 dis.

D—Cum Div. N—Nominal
B—Buy. E—Ex Div.

HLdnBulydraulic Ime

MALABAR TRIBUNAL.

(Associated Press.)

CALICUT Oct. 15.

The Special tribunal disposed of to-day a case in which 3 Moplahs of Nethiramangalam were charged with dacoity in the house of Nambudri. The accused along with a hundred others raided the house threatened with murder and extorted Rs 125 besides breaking open 2 tables which contained some money and removing an image. The first and the third accused were sentenced to transportation for 7 years each and the second to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment, in view of his adolescence.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 17.

S S Athenic, Thomas, Cardiff.
S S Manadala, Swanson, London.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

S S Rajah, Palmer, Java.
S S Largolaw, Wright, Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Unrona for Hull, etc.

S S Athenic:—The steamer Athenic, 2623 tons, Captain E. Thomas, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, with a cargo of coal.

S S Mandala:—The P and O S N Company's steamer Mandala, 5190 tons, Captain E. Thomas, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, with a cargo of coal.

S S Masdala:—The P and O S N Company's steamer Mandala, 5190 tons, Captain C. Swansen, arrived in harbour yesterday from London with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Rajah:—The T M Company's steamer Rajah, 3603 tons, Captain H W Palmer, will sail to-day fro mBombay harbour for Java, with ballast.

S S Largolaw:—The T M Company's steamer Largolaw, 2532 tons, Captain W. Wright, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutaa, with ballast.

EXPORTS.

Oct. 17.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—50 tons, linseed cake, Birla Bros.

S S Castalia for Glasgow:—408 cwts. heads and hoops of empty hdds. Spencer and Co.

S S Castalia for New York:—32 cwts. gum traganth, E. Nowrojee and Co., 99 cwts. gum kadaya, Shanjee Chopsee and Co.; 6 bales W. Carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

S S China for London:—19 bales cow hides, Grindlay and Co., 43 bdles W. Carpets Couttas and Co., 29 bdles W.Carpets, A. K. Ebrahim and Co. 26 bales lamb skins, H. A. Amnoff, 54 bales cow hides, Esmail Shivjee; 750 tons Manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate.

S S China for Antwerp:—y bale, W. carpets Darling and Co.

S S China for New York via London:—1 Bale sheep skins, Grindlay and Co.

S S Anetonga for Hull:—600 cwts myrabollams, C. Jivanlal and Co.

S S Ametonga for Dunkirk:—440 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 1500 tons magnese ore, James Finlay and Co.; 275 bales cotton Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S City of London for Liverpool:—60 bales wool raw, C. Ramsarp, 25 bales wool raw, V. Oomersey.

S S City of London for Antwerp:—111 bales cotton, B. Meyer and Co.; y50 bales hemp, Chaturfhug Piraj and Co.; 32 bales cotton Vardhaman Bros.; 220 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

S S Hatrana for Hull:—100 bales hemp, Din Doongaji.

S S Umona for Genoa:—2000 cwts. g nfelly seed, Volkart Bros.; 2000 dwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.;

S S Umona for Havre:—330 bales cot ton, Volkart Bros.

S S Umona for Dunkirk:—440 bales cotton, Madhavadas Amersey and Co., 7000 cwts poppy seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 2001 cwts rapeseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 1700 cwts poppy seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Alps Maru for Kobe:—3400 bales cotton, Gosho K. Kaisha; 317 bales cotton, N. Futchally Co.; 200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton Osuburin and Co. 500 bales cotton Nissin Cotton Trading Co.; 50 bales cotton R D. Tata.

S S Alps Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha.

S S Lahore for Shanghai:—100 bales cotton, C. Bomanjee and Co.; 294 bales cotton, The Hongkong and Shanghai B. Corporation; 500 bales cotton, H. Surajmal and Co.,

S S Peking Maru for Kobe:—103 bales cotton, N. Futchally and Co.

S S Tamba Maru for Hongkong:—1875 cwts onos, R. E. Dedachangu and Co.

IMPORTS.

Oct. 17,

S S Delta from London. Agents:—Mackinnon Mackensie and Co.:—3 cases cottons, 14 cases woollens, 121 cases gin, 250 cases whisky, 4 bales blotting paper, 38 cases confectionery, 2 cases acid boric, 56 cases quinine, 7 cases bu scuits, 20 cases champaign wine, 3 cases medicine, 10 cases bacon, 48 cases chocolate, 329 cases wine, 29 cases stationery, 10 cases cheeses, 4 cases perfumery, 4 hgds earthenware, 2 bales carpets, 4 cases electrical goods, 17 bales cotton and wool, 4 cases toilet soap, 91 cases oil varnish, 265 drums oil varnish, 390 bales old new papers, 10 kegs colour, 28 cases colour, 429 bars silver 677 cases window glass, 100 bdles copper sheets.

TRAFFIC SUSPENDED.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Oct. 15.

The Burma Railway line Noon Express from Rangoon on Friday was partly derailed at Shaldon 325 miles from Rangoon. The Engine and three bogie trucks being derailed and overturned at 3.45 on Saturday morning. No one was injured or hurt although carriages fell into the flooded area adjoining the line. As transhipment was impossible all the passengers were brought back to Thazi. Resumption of traffic depends on the subsidence and the nature of damage done to the line. Mr. Glascott the agent of the Burma Railways was in the afternoon up train and arrived on the spot superintending the operations. A breach on the branch line Thazi to Myingyan has made traffic impossible beyond Neiktela where floods have isolated the civil lines from the town. Through running is not expected under 15 days.

DO YOU REMEMBER
OR
HAVE YOU FORGOTTEN?

Note quickly and visit our old shop to buy Saffron, Musk, Amber, Barus—Kapur—Myrrabolams—Momial Silajit—Khardye. em, etc.

D. Shantilal Kantilal & Co.

Jumma Masjid, BOMBAY.

DON'T BE PUZZLED
Insist on Having Only
S. C. SEAL'S

INK TABLET

which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to school masters and merchants, Blue, Black Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 12 annas per gross, Red Re. 1-6 per gross.

AGENTS WANTED.

SARAT CHANDRA SEAL,

15-3, Lakhshmi Datt's Lane,
P. O. BAGHBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

CONSUMPTION

Hundreds of certified cures during 5 years.

Patient writes:—

"I recommended you to a Major (now a patient). I told them I had implicit faith in you as you 've done me so much good."

Lt.-COLONEL I. M. S.

"I am very glad to say that he appears to be completely restored to health."

Rev. G. R. Walters.

M. A., T. C. D., M. C. L. U.

LANDOUR
MUSSOORIE.

THE

Persian Hair Dye.

India's Very Best

(1) It turnes Grey Hair "Black."
(2) It makes the hair lovely "Black."
(3) It makes the hair look Natural "Black."
(4) It has no equal in the "Hair Dye World."

TESTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

To be had from.—Army and Navy Cooprative Society, Ltd., Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ltd., PHILLIPS and Co., Ltd., PHILIMORE and Co., Cumbala Hill, THOMSON and TAYLOR, LEACH and WEBORNEY Chemists, MADON and SONS, M. T. MADON, Market NAROTAM GIRDHAR, Juma Musjid, and also from all known Chemists and Druggists.

Price, Rs. 2.

SOLE AGENTS.—

HORMUSJI DOSABHOY & CO.,

Telephone No. 511. BOMBAY No 4.

THE PHOENIX TAXI AND TRANSPORT SERVICE, LIMITED.

MOTOR ACCESSORIES DEPOT

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Everything for the Motorist

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CHEAP PERFUME HOUSE

Just unpacked

Best Selected French Perfumery of Messrs. Coty, Houligant, Bichara Rigaud and Rodger, Gallet etc., etc.

THE

Praful Perfume Store,

Lohar Chawl, BOMBAY 2.

MALEGAON RIOT CASE.

FIFTHDAY OF DEFENCE ARGUMENTS

LADY MACBETH'S APPEAL RECALLED

(From our Special Correspondent.)

NASIK, Oct. 15.

In further arguing the case for the defence, Mr. Azad dealt with the evidence of some more witnesses for the prosecution, including Ganpat Gaode and Digambar Kapse whom Counsel humourously described as "Gaode's Jodivala". Referring to Gaode's story that he was able to walk down into the midst of a crowd of four or five thousand strong and note all that was taking place, counsel said it was utterly impossible for any sane man to do so. Unless, said Mr. Azad, a man was utterly desperate or completely identified with the murderers, it was incredible, that a man could go out, never mind what he saw, at that moment when shots were being fired in all directions and a tumultuous crewd had collected. Yet it appeared from the witness' story that he could get down from the terrace of his house and walk with impunity into the street as if the whole drama of the evening of the 25th had specially been prearranged for the observation of the man. Unless the assessors were prepared to believe—which he hoped they would not—that this man Gaode was an accomplice, as in fact had been made out by the prosecution, it was quite obvious that he was a hopeless witness. Counsel also referred to "Gaode's early history," which he said was quite interesting. He read out portions of Gaode's own evidence, so far as it bore on witness' character and antecedents, and commenting on witness' gratuitous admission that the partnership subsisting between him and one Narayandas Saligram of Yeola had been dissolved since 21st August and the Yeola people had withdrawn their moneys because he was a witness against the accused, counsel said witness' gratuitously mischievous and malicious assertion rendered his evidence open to grave suspicion. About witness' partnership with Narayandas, in whose name the business was carried on, counsel observed that it was only a euphemistic way of saying that Gaode was merely working for Narayandas.

The court remarked that it need not necessarily be so, the witness might have been the Managing Partner and Narayandas the sleeping partner financing the business. Mr. Azad said that unless the court were disposed to hold that Gaode had an insatiable craving to go into the box and tell the truth that he owed Rs. 7,000 to his own partner, there was no use in assuming anything about him. Continuing Mr. Azad said how Gaode had tried to take them off the scent completely by mentioning the pompous name of a "Khodabuksh Mahomed. shah," ,whose business was in reality managed by Gafurshet. In connection with Gaode's evidence, two other names—"Amirshet and his brother Miyaji"—were also specifically referred to by consel, who remarked that this piece of evidence made it clear as to which set or circle Gaode belonged. Counsel thought that the object of Gaode telling the court of his being intimidated or threatened with assault was to enlist for himself the Sympathy of the Court.

The Court enquired whether there would be no fear among the prosecution witnesses. Mr. Azad pointed out that it would assuredly be not if really the culprits were identified. It was not the first time in the annals of the courts that cases of a serious naturp had been tried and no witnesses had been prevented through fear from giving evidence.

The court said that they had from Mr. Kokji that in Malegaon no man had felt free to come forward and give evidence. Mr. Azad wanted to know why it was then that not one respectable witness like Lakshmanrao and Vishwanath Pophale of Joshi and Karmarkar, had identified any prominent people as having been connected with the main incidents of the day. Incidentally counsel referred to Dr. Bagwe's conduct in preserving all the papers except those relating to accused No. 45, Mahomed Shafi, and also Dr. Bagwe's report that he treated Gaode first till the 24th April and then again from 1st May. This was a remarkable circumstance, said the counsel, and the gap between the 24th April and 1st May was a convenient method of getting out. When counsel further emphasized the untruthfulness of Gaode as a witness, the Court mentioned that some of the prosecution witnesses coming forward with *alibis* for accused was significant. Court referred to witness Deshmukh as a very ingenious person with a blank form of *alibi* ready, and said that court disbelieved Deshmukh, whereupon Counsel enquired "what about Vaishampayan; I am told he is your landlord's brother?"

Mr. Azad said that if there were any innocent persons at all, they were the two eunuchs, who he thought would be in tremors and would have hidden themselves under their guilts.

Continuing, Mr. Azad said that it behoved them to find out by a careful regard for all the circumstances how much of all the mass of prosecution evidence was true and how much false. He entreated the Court not to regard any prosecution witnesses liars merely because they happened to say something in favour of the defence. After referring to the part played by the witness Kashikar in connection with this case, he said that Gavde and his jodiwala Digambar were good material and came in very handy to the prosecution. The case for the prosecution was that one of their own witnesses was an accomplice! And if that assertion prevailed, Digambar ought to have been among the accused instead of figuring in the Court as a witness against them. As to this witness Digambar, whose evidence was criticised at length, counsel said that like Chandmiya had an itch for doing extraordinary things, and counsel pointed out from a reference to other evidence including Vishwanath Pophale's how incredible—and unreliable—was Digambar and his story. In this connection, counsel alluded to cinematograph films which for the benefit of late-comers were re-shown. He recalled to mind the ceremony known as the Ashwamedha—or the sacrifice of the horse—and said that in this case, according to Digambar's story, the drama of the murder commenced all over again from the same point for the special behoof and observation of the witness. Turning to Digambar's assertion about some of the accused telling the others not to yield to the Sub-Inspector's entreaty but to kill him, counsel quoted from "Macbeth", the passage in which Lady Macbeth exhorts her wavering and indecisive husband in these terms—"Stiffen your muscles, harden your hearts and relent not, etc." Comparing Digambar's story with the evidence of his brother Venkatesh, counsel declared that Digambar was unworthy of any credence, and it indeed passed his comprehension how Digambar could come forward as a witness. Apropos of this, counsel recalled Digambar's story of pledging with a *Sonar* for Rs. 40 a gold ring, weight of which he did not remember and which turned out to be a rolled gold one and Digambar later on passing a writing to that effect to the *Sonar*. Upon this, the Court observed that that was the proper thing to do. Counsel ironically said that it was indeed a very gentlemanly thing to do and surely why not Digambar a gentleman? Continuing, Mr. Azad said that according to approver Khatya's evidence, Digambar was an accomplice and yet the prosecution wanted them to accept Digambar's testimony. Counsel said that an accomplice's testimony was tainted and could not be accepted. He would tell them later, however, why Digambar was being implicated by the approver Khatya. There was a reason behind it, and it was perfectly intelligible. At this stage, the Court rose for lunch.

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DELHI RAM LILA CELEBRATION.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER'S SUCCESSFUL WORK.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, Oct. 14.

This year the Ram Lila Committee, nominated by the Government after repeated request by the public through Mr. L. Shankerlal boycotted the police. Through reluctantly they entrusted the whole work to Dr. Ansari. Delhi ranks first in India for Ram Lila celebrations. It was a great responsibility undertaken by the Congress leaders. Mischief was apprehended every moment, ignorant people greatly doubted the volunteers' executive capacity, but one thousand Congress and Khilafat volunteers dressed in Khaddar worked day and night for eleven days and exhibited their full capacity for executive work without the least display of force. Maulana Abdulla, Sardar Nanaksingh, Mr. L. Shankerlal rendered highly appreciable services as directors of the whole affair, the former two deserving special mention. The public paid a glowing tribute to the volunteers, the Ram Lila Committee, was convinced of the national volunteers' efficiency, and Mr. L. Sriram gave gold medals to Maulana Abdula and S. Nanakshingh.

There was no trace of officialdom, which was so dominant in the previous years and consequently no breach of peace. Delhi's example is worthy of imitation.

MARTIAL LAW ORDINANCE.

OFFENCE UNDER SECTION 121 I. P. C,

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 15

The Gazette extraordinary has been issued containing the Martial Law Ordinance constituting military courts for trial of offences in the area of the Martial Law. Under this Ordinance no person shall commit any act to mislead or hamper movements or imperil success of military or police operations in the Martial Law area, nor communicate to "Enemy" meaning by this term any mutineers, rebels, or rioters, or intend to communicate to "Enemy" and information of movements, numbers, description, condition, or disposition of any of His Majesty's forces or a police force engaged in administering Martial Law. Any person contrivining shall be deemed to have committed offence under section 121 I. P. C.

Any person voluntarily assisting with money, victuals, etc.,or protect or conceals any shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment to 10 years or with fine or with both.

A military course consisting of the 1st Class Magistrates or Sessions Judges may be convened by the Military Commander for dealing with offences against Sec 122, 121 or 302 of I. P. C. or offence specified in this behalf by local Government. But findings and sentences should be confirmed by convening Officer, death sentence being reserved for confirmation by G. O. C. Powers and procedures shall be same as those of summaries general court martial under Indian Army Act 1911.

KACHARIGAON TEA ESTATE.

GARDEN "COOLIES" GRIEVANCES.

(Associated Press.)

TEJPUR, Oct. 15.

749 coolies belonging to Kacharigaon Tea estate came here after, so it alleged, assaulting the manager and garden staff. They were met on the way to Tejpur by the Congress volunteers and before entering the town were fed at the instance of Mr. J. Laine, Deputy Commissioner. Mr. Laine called some leading gentlemen of the town as well as the Secretary of the Local Congress Committee to hear the grievances of the coolies who assembled about the Court Premises and made certain statements from which Mr. Laine noted down their grievance.

According to their statements a man had to hoe 80 Nals (640 yards) to earn 8 annas. One who failed to complete the weekly task was made to work on Sunday, the day specially set apart for marketing and collecting fuels. Gardens having lost a number of labourer they had for their holiday only one Sunday in a month, and this practice had been in vogue for several months passed. Gardens had been neglected and had not been regularly rold. Ther esult was that the soil detereorated, became hard and full of weeds so that it was seldom that a cooly would finish his weekly alloted work. Women and tender children who had formerly only light duties—such as wedding to permorm were now require to Hoe 5 x 10 Nals or four hundred sq. yards. Their fortnightly earnings were between 14 annas and 20 annas, but when they failed to complete their weekly task their wages were often forfeited. They were ill-treated in the garden by the manager who struck them on their heads. They demanded 8 annas per day for a man and 6 annas for a woman. On being asked why they committed acts of voilence on the morning of the 10th they said that when they struck work the Manager called some of the old coolies to his office. Some of them were drunk and an altercation ensued as regards their increment when the Manager struck one of them on the head and this brought about the disturbance. On being asked whether they intended to return to the gardens they said they were prepared to work if they were given a living wage. The Deputy Commissioner arranged for the special train and sent the coolies back assuring them that he would see that matters in the garden were mended. The Assam Provincial Congress Committee receiving the news of the coolies' situation deputed Thoranram Thookan and Rohini K. Chaudhari who reached Tejpur on the 13th morning.

MEERAT GRAM RIOTS.

COMMITTEES' REPORT

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 15.

A committee of Mr. Justice Stuart, Sanjiv Navi Ullah and Roy Anand Sarup Bahadur appointed to enquire into Meerut Gram riots have submitted report to Government. The committee considered disturbances were due among the poorer members of the community owing to high prices. They had clearly a strong feeling against the retail dealers not justified by fact. The immediate cause was the arrest of Lalna and Ranjit. If this arrest had been conducted otherwise, consequences might have been different. The committee considered It was a graee error of judgment to have tied these men with ropes and paraded them through the crowded portion of the bazar, led them into the centre of mandi and kept them there while the investigation was proceeding. There was no reason why they should have been treated so. Fastening of ropes and leading them through the bazar displayed an example to dealers who had misbehaved. The crowd considered the Banias' day was over and vengeance could be wreaked not only upon Lalna and Ranjit but also upon their fellow tradesman. There was no racial feeling in the matter. The cimmittee has come to the conclusion that many of the constables did nothing.

The Government considers that Kohvat committed a grave error of judgment and has been released of the charge. Government trusts the report of the committee and the Commissioner will reassure both general public and all those directly concerned.

PUBLICITY BUREAU AND JAGAD GURU

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Oct. 9.

A public meeting of the Brahmans of Karachi was held on Saturday the 8th evening in the Khalikdina Hall, Mr. Deepchand T Ojha presiding. The hall was full to its utmost capacity. A resolution protesting against the Government Press note, calling Shri Bharati Krishna Tirtha Swami, Jagad Guru Shri Shankeracharya Sharida Pithadhishwar as an ordinary Hindu named Venkata Raman or Bharati Krishna Tirthaji who has been falsely claiming himself as Shankeracharya and condemning the Government press note which the resolution said, seemed to have been based on the wrong and misleading information and which has wounded the religious feelings of all Sanatani Hindus (modified at the requests and intervention of non-co-operators headed by Mr. Manilal J Vyas, secretary District Congress Committee) was unanimously passed.

Under the auspicies of Beawan Khilafat Committee on the 9th instant a mass meeting was held when Sheikh Aladin Sahib presided. Moulvi Akbar Mahomed and others made stirring speeches on Mr. Makhmoor's appeal. The whole audience avowed on oath not to use foreign cloths in future and more than fifty persons offered themselves for Khilafat work. The Municipal Commissioners' opposing the resolution moved by Mr. Shaudaimal inviting the Prince of Wales for opening a high school were congratulated on their success.

A VOTE OF CENSURE?

INDIAN STUDENTS' COMMITTEE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The letters of the Secretary of State to Earl Lytton, chairman of the Indian Students' Committee, and the reply of Lord Lytton have been cabled to us in in full. These letters throw a good deal of light on the attitude and speeches of the Government members in the Legislative Assembly in reply to Mr. Samarth's motion for the reduction of rupees two lakhs from the supplementary grant for the Indian Students' Committee. When both these members tried to frighten the Assembly into sanctioning the grant by saying that the Committee would be justified in not submitting an incomplete report and that the money spent till now would be lost and when the education member held out the threat that if the Committee was not allowed to come to India, educational or other experts when asked to serve on some future committees will "fight shy of accepting our invitation for serving on such committees" we in the gallery thought that they had made a tactical blunder in adopting this threatening attitude, as it was sure to put up the backs of some of the members who might otherwise have voted for the grant. After reading Lord Lytton's letter, it is easy to say that no blame ought to be attached to the Government members, as they were, it is now quite clear, carrying out the instructions of the Secretary of State. One wonders how long this mandate policy will be carried out, now that the Reformed Legislatures have come into existence and are in working order.

The two letters that Reuter has been good enough to cable us do not contain any substantial reason in favour of the Committee coming to tour in India, and one cannot even now help agreeing with the Government statement in the Assembly that the only reason given for this trip was that the Committee said "I do want to come to India, I should like to come to India."

What Lord Lytton says in support of the proposal to bring his committee is practically a repetition of what the Government members said, with the difference that while the latter had to modify their speech for getting a few more votes, the former writes under a feeling of disappointment at his pet idea of having a cold weather tour in India being knocked on the head.

Lord Lytton says that closer co-operation between British and Indian Universities and between the authorities of Indian Universities is necessary. The authorities of Indian Universities are co-operating amongst themselves, and if they have to be in more intimate touch with one another, they can easily arrange amongst themselves through the good offices of the Education Department of the Government of India. We don't want the Under-Secretary of State for India or educational experts in England to give up their legitimate work in England to help us in this matter. As regards closer co-operation between British and Indian Universities, the real work is to be done at that end; it is not we who are non-co-operating; it is the British Universities that are non-co-operating to a certain extent and they have to be persuaded to adopt a more friendly attitude towards sister Universities here.

Both Lord Lytton and the Government members refer to the necessity of inquiring into the working of the students advisory committees in this country, and if necessary re-organising them. While in beginning, Mr. Sharp said he "believed" that these committees had done a "considerable amount of very excellent work," later on he quoted St. Nihal Singh's attack on these committees without repudiating the charges, and thus showed his belief was a formal lip-belief. Lord Lytton gives currency to these complaints, more for the sake of making out a case for coming here, than to formulate any charge against these committees. I am a member of the Bombay Committee, and I think it but fair to the secretary of my committee to say that the students who go to him get "not only negative advice" from him as Lord Lytton says, but get positive advice and guidance. The annual reports of these committees are before Government and the Lytton Committee can easily get all the information they require about the work done by them in these reports.

Both the Secretary of State's and Lord Lytton's letters are meant as a vote of censure on the decision of the Assembly to reduce the grant. Will they take it lying low?—Yours, etc.

LALUBHAI SAMALDAS.

A DISHONOURED CHEQUE.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Oct. 15.

Major Thorne, the Cantonment Magistrate, heard the case of Thomas T. Robyns In the present case he is charged with giving Messrs. Badham Pile and Co on 15th February, 1920, a cheque for Rs. 210 in payment for a hold all purchased for Rs. 95 ,and from which he took the balance of Rs. 115 in cash. The cheque had been dishonoured by Cox and Co. of Calcutta.

The accused in his statement to the Court said that he had just about that time come to Poona from Bombay where he had been trying to put forward a timber scheme by flotation of an Indian. Timber Co. with a capital of Rs. 5 lakhs. As he had to leave Poona to negotiate certain forest concessions with the Maharaja of Sikkim and being in need of funds he had negotiated the cheque tehinking that he had funds to meet it. The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 300 or in default one month's simple imprisonment. The accused was removed to the prison.

OFFENSIVE AT MALABAR.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 15.

A Malabar message says that 8 Gurkhas are expected shortly from Khotdware and a great offensive is expected to begin immediately.

The suburban Municipality of Poona will, present an address of welcome to the Prince of Wales.

FEAR OF DEATH.

By M. K. GANDHI.

I have been collecting descriptions of Swaraj. One of these would be: Swaraj is the abandonment of the fear of death. A nation which allows itself to be influenced by the fear of death cannot attain Swaraj and cannot retain it if somehow attained.

English people carry their lives in their pockets. Arabs and Pathans consider death as nothing more than an ordinary ailment; they never weep when a relation dies. boer women are perfectly innocent of this fear. In the Boer war, thousands of young Boer women became widowed. They never cared. It did not matter in the least if the husband or the son was lost; it was enough and more than enough that the country's honour was safe. What booted the husband if the country was enslaved? It was infinitely better to bury a son's mortal remains and to cherish his immortal memory than to bring him up as a serf. Thus did the Boer women steel their hearts and cheerfully give up their darlings to the angel of Death.

The people I have mentioned kill and get killed. But what of those who do not kill but are only ready to die themselves? Such people become the objects of a world's adoration. They are the salt of the earth.

The English and the Germans fought one another; they killed and got killed. The result is that animosities have increased. There is no end of unrest, and the present condition of Europe is pitiful. There is more of deceit, and each is anxious to circumvent the rest.

But the fearlessness which we are cultivating is of a nobler and purer order and it is therefore that we hope to achieve a signal victory within a very short time.

When we attain Swaraj, many of us will have given up the fear of death; or else we shall not have attained Swaraj. Till now mostly young boys have died in the cause. Those who died in Aligarh were all below twenty-one. No one knew who they were. If Government resort to firing now, I am hoping that some men of the first rank will have the opportunity of offering up the supreme sacrifice.

Why should we be upset when children or young men or old men die? Not a moment passes when some one is not born or is not dead in this world. We should feel the stupidity of rejoicing in a birth and lamenting a death. Those who believe in the soul—and what Hindu, Musolman or Parsi is there who does not?—know that the soul never dies. The souls of the living as well as of the dead are all one. The eternal processes of creation and destruction are going on ceaselessly. There is nothing in it for which we might give ourselves up to joy or sorrow. Even if we extend the idea of relationship only to our countrymen and take all the births in the country as taking place in our own family, how many births shall we celebrate? If we weep for all the deaths in our country, the tears in our eyes would never dry. This train of thought should help us to get rid of all feor of death.

India, they say, is a nation of philosophers; and we have not been unwilling to appropriate the compliment. Still, hardly any other nation becomes so helpless in the face of death as we do. And in India again, no other community perhaps betrays so much of this helplessness as the Hindus. A single birth is enough for us to be beside ourselves with ludicrous joyfulness. A death makes us indulge in orgies of loud lamentation which condemn the neighbourhood to sleeplessness for the night. If we wish to attain Swaraj, and if having attained it we wish to make it something to be proud of, we must perfectly renounce this unseemly fright.

And what is imprisonment to the man who is fearless of death itself? If the reader will bestow a little thought upon the matter, he will find that if Swaraj is delayed, it is delayed because we are not prepared calmly to meet death and inconveniences less than death.

As larger and larger numbers of innocent men come out to welcome death, their sacrifice will become the potent instrument for the salvation of all others; and there will be a minimum of suffering. Suffering cheerfully endured ceases to be suffering and is transmuted into an ineffable joy. The man who flies from suffering is the victim of endless tribulation before it has come to him, and is half dead when it does come But one who is cheerfully ready for anything and everything that comes, escapes all pain; his cheerfulness acts as an anaesthetic.

I have been led to write about this subject, because we have got to envisage even death if we will have Swaraj this very year. One who is previously prepared often escapes accidents; and this may well be the case with us. It is my firm conviction that Swadeshi constitutes this preparation. When once Swadeshi is a success, neither this Government nor any one else will feel the necessity of putting us to any further test.

Still it is best not to neglect any contingency whatever. Possession of power makes men blind and deaf; they cannot see things which are under their very nose, and cannot hear things which invade their ears. There is thus no knowing what this power-intoxicated Government may not do. So it seemed to me that patriotic men ought to be prepared for death, imprisonment and similar eventualities.

The brave meet death with a smile on their lips, but they are circumspect all the same. There is no room for foolhardiness in this non-violent war. We do not propose to go to gaol or to die by an immoral act. We must mount the gallows while resisting the oppressive laws of this Government. (Translated from the Gujarati "Navajivan.")

—"Young India."

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

INCOME TAX REFERENCE.

MEANING OF WORD "PROFITS."

The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd.

vs.

The Government.

(Before Sir Norman Macleod C. J. and Sir Lallubhai Shah.)

This was a reference submitted by the Chief Revenue Authority, Bombay under section 51 of the Indian Income Tax Act, to the High Court to interprete section 9 of the Act.

The Tata Industrial Bank was assessed by the Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, for the year 1920-21 on profits amounting to nearly 13 lakhs on appeal to the Commissioner a slight reduction was made; but before both the authorities the Bank claimed to deduct from the taxable profits a sum of Rs. 2,98,000 said to be the amount of depreciation on War Bonds and securities belonging to the Bank, arrived at by comparing the market rates with the valuations in the books of the Bank. This deduction was not allowed, on the ground that the only allowances and deductions to be made from the gross income, in order to arrive at real assessable profits, were those mentioned in sub-section 2 of section 9 of the Act.

The Chief Justice after discussing sections 5 and 9 of the Act observed that it would appear that, with regard to assets owned by the assessee other than machinery, plant and buildings; a debit for depreciation was not allowed. The difficulty in the case arose from the fact that various meanings could be ascribed to the word "profits." The petitioner had relied on the definition of profits as laid down in 1911 I Ch. p. 92, in which case Fletcher Moulton L. J. discussed the legal meaning of the word "profits." According to that learned judge, "profits" implied a comparison between the state of a business at two specific dates, usually separated by the interval of a year. The fundamental meaning was the amount of gain made by the business during the year. This could only be ascertained by a comparison of the assets of the business at the two dates. For practical purposes, those assets in calculating profits must be valued and not merely enumerated. A depreciation in value, whether from physical or commercial causes, which affected their realizable value, was in truth a business loss. His Lordship the Chief Justice remarked that it must be remembered that the word "profits" was only used for explaining the method by which taxable income was to be computed. He was, therefore, of opinion that the Court was not concerned with the legal definition of profits, as laid down by the learned Lord Justice, a firm or a company had a wide field for variation in practice in its estimation of its profits; but that liberty ceased when the rights of a third party intervened. In the case of Income Tax, the Legislature had prescribed the manner in which the cone of a business might be defined as the gross earnings, either actually received or protaxable amount was to be calculated. The income of a business might be defined as the gross earnings, either actually received or properly considered as if they had been received, after deducting all ordinary expenses incurred in the earning. These expenses must come under one of the items in section 9 (2). When the question arose how the income was to be disposed of the distinction between income and profits as legally defined above, would be clearly seen. Profits may be fairly accurately described as that amount which could be taken out of the business for dividends or private expenses, without impairing its efficiency. Of course, out of that amount something might still be left in the business by way of reserve; but it was not disputed that any sum credited to reserve was liable to be taxed. It might as well be noted that the Court, in the present case, was not concerned with the case of the business of dealing in stocks and shares, looking solely for its income to buying and selling; for it seemed to be admitted that there the anticipated losses might be deducted. No English case had been cited in which a deduction for depreciation such as was now claimed had been allowed. It appeared, therefore, that in sections 5 and 9 of the Act chargeable income was synonymous with profits, and section 9 (2) prescribed how those profits were to be ascertained. From the gross income only certain debits for depreciation were to be allowed, and the debit asked for by the Bank not being mentioned therein could not be allowed. That appeared to be the obvious intention of the Legislature, since, while depreciation of machinery, plant and buildings could easily be calculated as provided in the Act, it would be a very different matter to have to enter into such calculations with regard to assets other than these. But this much was clear that, if the profits of a business were to be calculated according to the legal definition of profits, that method of calculation must be continued from year to year, and an assessee would not be allowed to write down his assets in a year when market values had declined, without writing them up when values had increased.

His Lordship therefore held, in answer to the questions referred, that profits in section 9 of the Act meant chargeable income, and must be computed from the gross income after allowing for the sums paid and debited as detailed in sub-section 2, and that the assessing officer was not entitled to allow any deductions for sums paid or debited, other than those properly paid and debited as detailed in sub-section 2.

Mr. Justice Shah in a concurring judgment observed that, on the interpretation of section 9 it seemed clear that the tax under the head "income derived from business" was payable in respect of the profits of the business carried on by the assessee. The meaning of the word profits was not defined; but he agreed that it was the gross income of the business. The section did not make any provision as to how the profits were to be determined. But, where a deduction was proper and necessary to be made in order to ascertain the "profits" or gross income of any business, the assessing authority might allow it in his discretion. The section, however, made provision for making allowances in respect of certain sums paid or, in the case depreciation, debited by the company or the individual concerned. They were those are the only allowances which the party stated in section 9 (2), and it was clear that could claim as of right. In the present case, the depreciation claimed by the company was not covered by any clause of section 9 (2), and could not be allowed as such. The Reference must be dealt with on the footing that the deduction claimed by the company was in respect of depreciation as such, and not as an item of loss or gain in the business of the year. This would prejudice neither the right of the company to claim, nor the power of the Revenue authorities to make due allowance for any loss or gain in virtue of depreciation or appreciation of the various securities in the course of and as part of the business in determining the amount of the profits or gross income of that business, if the facts essential for making such allowance were established.

Mr. B. J. Desai instructed by Messrs. Wadia Ghandhy and Co. appeared for the petitioner.

Mr. Bahadurji, Acting Advocate-General instructed by Messrs. Little and Co. appeared for Government.

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Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 20	19 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 10
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter. & 3rd Poona Express	12 5	14 15
Poona Express	19 40	7 05
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 —

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily, with effect from October 1st, 1921. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14 0	13 5
Gujarat Mail	11 19	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger	21 30	7 5

ENGLISH MAILS.

The mail steamer "Mantua" with the outward Mails of the 6th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Friday next.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

We understand that Dr. Motiram Balkrishna Velkar is seeking re-election to the Bombay Municipal Corporation from Bhuleshwar C. Ward at the ensuing Municipal Elections.

LAXMINARAYANA TEMPLE.

In connection with the anniversary of the Goculdas Tejpal Shree Laxminarayana Temple at Gowalia Tank Road, Fireworks will be let off to-day at 9 p.m. All are invited to witness the same.

BOMBAY CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE (BOMBAY BRANCH).

Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute, the second lecture of the Junior Training Class for the Secretaries of the Co-operative Societies will be delivered by Mr. P. G. Kanekar on "Co-operative Credit" to-day at 6-30 p.m. in the hall of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Workmen's Institute at Lower Parel.

THE KERALA RELIEF FUND.

At a meeting of the Malabar residents of Bombay and other sympathisers held under the auspices of the Kerala Relief Fund (Malabar Residents' Committee) in the D. C. Mission school, Parel, on Sunday the 16th instant with Mr. M. Velu Menon, B.A., in the chair, it was resolved among other things that the said Committee be requested to approach the local Congress Committee and other public bodies with a view to enlisting their sympathy and support in aid of the Kerala Relief Fund.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MANDVI.

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of Mandvi District Congress Committee to-day at 9 p.m. in Shri Cutchi Dasa Oswal Jain Mahajanwadi, when he resolution of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee re: Karachi Resolution and Government service will be passed. Seth Ahmed Haji Siddik Khatri, Seth Velji Lakhamsi Napoo, Dr. Jethalal V. Vora and Dr. M. B. Velkar will be among the speakers. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad has kindly consented to preside. All are requested to attend the meeting in Khadi.

THE SURROSH K. R. CAMA PRIZE.

The K. R. Cama Oriental Institute (172, Sukhadwala Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay), invites competitive essays for the Surrosh K. R. Cama Prize of the value of Rs. 225 on the following subject:—

"A lucid and thoroughly intelligible translation in English of the First Four Chapters of the Ahnuvaiti Gatha in due accordance with grammar and philology, with notes and comments, wherever necessary, and with the substance of the whole at the end."

The essays should be designated by a motto and should be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor and his Post Office address and should reach the Honorary Secretaries of the Institute on or before 15th July 1922. The competition is open to all.

PUBLIC MEETING AT VILE PARLE.

A public meeting of the residents of Vile Parle was held under the auspices of the Vile Parle Congress Committee on the 15th instant under the presidentship of Mr. Shivji Devshi when the result in the Spinning Competition was announced. The highest count that was spun was 45 and the greatest quantity was two ounces in one and half hours. Prizes were awarded to all competitors.

After that the Working Commitee's resolution referring to the resolution of the Khilafat Conference was adopted and passed by the whole audience standing.

A resolution congratulating the Dharwar leaders on their imprisonment and Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande on his arrest was put from the chair.

F WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE, MATUNGA.

Nominations duly proposed and seconded by the members of the F Ward Dist. Congress Committee for the election of 18 representatives from one ward to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be received till 20th instant up to 8 p.m. every day between 7-30 to 10-30 in the morning and 5 to 8 p.m. in the evening.

The register for the enrolment of members will be kept open from 21st to 23rd (both days inclusive).

The general meeting of the F Ward Congress Committee will be held on the 23rd for the election of office bearers and the members of the Managing Council, and to adopt the half yearly reports and the Audited statement of accounts as well as for electing Representatives to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

Time and place of the meeting will be notified later on.

MADRAS COTTON COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 17.

As per recommendations of the Indian Cotton Committee, the Madras government decided to constitute a provincial and 5 local sub-committees at Bellary, Nandyal, Guntur, Tuticorin, and Tirupur. The Provincial committee will be composed of the Director of Agriculture (president), Director of Industries, the Government cotton specialist, a representative of each of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, South Indian Chambers of Commerce, Tuticorin Chamber of Commerce, and the Cotton Marketing Association of Coimbatore as members but additions to and alterations in its composition may be made. Statistical assistant to the Director of Agriculture will be ex-officio secretary to the Committee.

COMPENSATION FOR WORKMEN.

NEW LEGISLATION PROPOSED.

About two months ago the Government of India addressed a letter to local governments inviting their observations on the question of legislation for the provision of compensation to workmen for injuries received by them in the course of their employment. The Government of India are of opinion that the time has now arrived for legislation of this kind because.

(1) There are indications of a considerable expansion in the near future in the number and size of industrial establishments.

(2) Machinery and power are being employed in factories to a much greater extent than ever before, Mines, for example are being worked at greater depths and often with power machinery

(3) Transport industries are developing.

(4) "Dangerous" industries hitherto practically unknown in India will probably be established in the next few years, while increased complexity will tend to make existing industries more liable to personal risk.

After referring to the desirability of compensation for injury being carried on throughout India on uniform lines, the Government of India in their letter point out in a large class of cases it is impossible for a workman both by reason of the state of the existing law and from ignorance or poverty to recover damages for injuries received in the course of his employment. It is true that some liberal minded employers including the railway administrations do pay compensation on such occassions, but even then the amount paid is not based on uniform rates and in any case the Government of India feel that a matter which concerns the welfare of the working classes so closely cannot any longer be left to the uneven generosity of employers.

After discussing the principles which should be followed in framing legislation of this kind so as to cover the varying conditions of Indian industry, the letter asks for the views of local Governments on the following points:—

(1) Is it desirable to affirm in general terms the principle of employers' liability?

(2) If so, should the necessary legislation follow the English Employers Liability Act of 1880 and the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1906?

(3) Should there be provision for compensatory benefits and should this be limited to industrial workers?

(4) What provisions should regulate the inclusion of workers in

(a) Factories.
(b) Mines.
(c) Railways.
(d) Ships.
(e) Docks?

(5) Is the principle of limitation to manual workers as a general rule approved?

(6) Should the compensators provisions cover.

(a) Building trades.
(b) Telegraph, and telephone services?

(7) What further classes should be included; are there any dangerous or unhealthy trades for which provision should be specially made?

(8) What should be the necessary circumstances anecedent to the injury to bring it within the scope of the Act?

(9) What exceptions should be made in this connection?

(10) For what injuries should compensation be provided?

(11) How should the cost of compensation be met?

(12) What type of scales should be adopted for compensation?

(13) Should the award of lump sums be avoided?

(14) Are the scales suggested suitable?

(15) Is the principle of special scales for miners approved?

(16) Should refusal to receive medical attention debar an employee from claiming compensation?

(17) How should the Act be administered?

(18) Should special penalties be provided for deliberate evasion of the Act?

The above questions are not intended to be exhaustive and the Government of India will welcome all suggestions and criticisms, and they desire that ample opportunity should be given to employers and employed for expressing their opinions before the views of the local Governments are formulated

The Government of Bombay has accordingly invited opinions on the proposed legislation from the following public bodies.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
The Karachi Chamber of Commerce.
The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay.
The Millowners' Association, Bombay.
The Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad.
The Bombay Engineering Employers' Association
The Bombay European Textile Association.
The Chairman, Bombay Port Trust.
The Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
The Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway.
The Superintendent of Telepraghs, Bombay circle.
Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Agents, The Mazagon Docks.
The General Secretary, Trade Union Congress.
The Secretary, Bombay Labour Federation.
The Central Labour Board.
The Kamgar Hitawardhak Sabha.
The Social Service League.
Mr. J. N. Joshi.

The following note, prepared by the Labour Office shows the nature and extent of workmen's compensation legislation in other countries.

India alone of the chief industrial countries of the world has no Workmen's Compensation Act. The United Kingdom, the United States. France, Germany, Belgium, Japan, Switzerland and Italy have legislation providing for compensation to workmen disabled in the course of their work. Germany passed legislation as far back as 1884, the United Kingdom in 1897, France and Italy in 1898, the United States in 1908, Japan in 1911 and Switzerland in 1912. The Dominions (South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Canada,) have also legislation of this nature. In some cases such legislation is federal or imperial; in other provincial, e.g. in Australia and Canada. These Acts do not imply a fault on the part of any individual and provide for compensation for death or injury in the case of accidents occuring in the course of the worker's employment so that ensuing hardships are minimised to the sufferer and his dependents.

SCOPE OF THE ACTS.

Industries and Occupations,—Workmen's Compensation Acts do not cover all industries, although there are a few which do embrace all industrial employment. As a general rule, factories, mines, railways building and engineering works are included. In some countries agriculture, navigation, and domestic service are included. The English Act of 1907 covers „any employment"; the French Act and the Acts of several American States include almost all industries. Most of the State laws of the United States, however, cover occupations other than agriculture and domestic service, and some apply to certain specified or scheduled "hazardous employments". One American State Act details 450 such employments.

Persons.—The class of persons who come within the purview of the Acts varies in different countries. In some countries, such as Germany, Italy, and Holland, only manual labourers and in some cases overseers are ordinarily covered by the Acts. Non-salaried employees, in other words, are entitled to benefit. In the British Empire, in the States of the American Union, and in France salaried employees are with certain reservations included. In the English Act those who not being manual labourers earn more than £250 per annum are excluded. A Committee appointed to examine the English Act have proposed in 1920 that several new classes of workers should be included, in addition to the 15 million workers already within the scheme. These include non-manual workers whose rate of remuneration does not exceed £350 per annum as against £250 the present maximum. It is not unusual to prescribe a maximum limit of earnings beyond which employees are excluded, e.g. the Acts of New Zealand and Germany.

AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION.

The most general principle is to fix compensation based on the worker's earnings. Only and a few case is a rate fixed regardless of individual earnings. In fatal cases the compensation to be paid to those wholly dependent on the deceased is frequently limited to three years' wages with minimum and maximum limits. It is unnecessary in this connexion to instance British Empire legislation and that in some of the American States. Where there is a widow and dependent children pensions usually range from one-half to two-thirds of the wages of the deceased, with of course a maximum limit. The widow's pension alone amounts to 20 per cent. and there are additional allowances for each child. The Committee on the English Act recommended (1) £250 for a widow, and a weekly allowance of 10s. for the first child under 15, 7s. 6d. for the second; and 6s. for every other child; (2) where other total dependents are left excluding those in (1) £250. Funeral and medical expenses the Committee proposed should be increased to £15. In cases of total disablement, a periodical payment based on averaged earnings, one-half or three-fifths (in some cases with a maximum limit) is fixed in the vast majority of countries. Payments are made as a general rule throughout the life of the disabled worker. The Italian Act provides for a payment equal to six years' wages and the Spanish Act to three years' earnings. In some of the American State laws payments are limited from four to ten years. In cases of temporary total disablement it is customary in many countries to pay the same as for total disablement although in some, e.g. France one-half instead of two-thirds is payable. The Committee on the English Act recommends in the case of total disablement two-thirds of the average weekly earnings, with a maximum of £3 a week. For partial disablement, compensation is in most countries determined by loss of earning capacity. In this connection the Committee on the English Act recommend two-thirds of the difference between the average weekly earnings before and after the accident. It is not unusual also to limit the period of payment for injuries specified in the Act. Two-thirds for example of the average weekly earnings are paid in the New York Law for a period of from 15 weeks for a loss of a fourth finger to 244 weeks for a hand and 312 weeks for an arm. In many countries medical treatment is provided in addition to those payments.

COMPULSORY AND NON-COMPULSORY INSURANCE.

Many countries make insurance on the part of employers compulsory as security for payments. In some countries, however, for example France, insurance is voluntary. In all but eight European countries and two American States (where employees contribute part of the expense) the whole burden of compensation rests upon the employers. In some countries there is a State insurance fund. In New Zealand provision is made by the Government Accident Insurance Act, 1908, and by a State Department which insures employers against risk. There are also private insurance companies which undertake these risks and are regulated to some extent by the Accident Insurance Companies Act, 1908. The Committee on the English Act referred to above were not in favour of a system of State Insurance. The Committee recommended (1) State supervision of rates of premium of insurance companies with view to the restriction of their expenses and profits in workmen's compensation business; not more than 30 per cent. of the premium income to be expended in profits, management expenses, and payments for commission to Agents, the latter not to exceed 5 per cent. of the premium and the maximum rates to be approved or fixed by a Government Official; (2) mutual associations to be placed under the same obligations as insurance companies as to (1) setting aside funds to meet liabilities and (2) furnishing returns; (3) every employer other than Government, a local or other public authority, a statutory company, or a house-holder in respect of servants not employed by him for the purpose of his trade or business, and, under certain circumstances, firms whose pay-roll for three years average over £20,000 and who are "selef-insurers" to insure against workmen's compensation risks.

The English Act and other Acts such as those of the States of the Australian Commonwealth, New Zealand, and recent Acts, e.g. those of Brazil (1919), etc., may be seen at the Bombay, Labour Office.

The Government of India letter is published in the Bombay Gazette for September 15th.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN SUFFRAGE.

The following has been received from the International Woman Suffrage Alliance News Service:—

The Congress of Uruguay has given a favourable reception to President Brum's Woman Suffrage Bill. If the measure is successful Uruguay, will be "the first South American Nation to enfranchise its women."

A Woman's Club for the emancipation of Women has been founded in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The Vicar-General of the Archbishopric opened the Club and pronounced a blessing on its activities. Among its most ardent supporters is the wife of the President of the Republic.

A strong woman suffrage committee, affiliated to the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, has been formed in Portugal.

The German Reichsrat having rejected the Woman Jurors' Bill, the German National Council of Women are organising a strong campaign in favour of the Bill, which will probably be passed by the Reichstag—with whom the final decision rests.

The Greek League for Women's Rights is promoting a Bill which will improve the position at law of the illegitimate child.

The Social Suffragist League of Porto Rico are working hard to secure electoral rights for women. The opinion of many Senators and Deputies is favourable to Woman Suffrage.

It is reported that a woman—the Lady Surma Mar Simoon—has been elected President of Assyria—a territory of some 80,000 square miles.

The Belgian Chamber has adopted a Bill enabling Woman to exercise the functions of Burgomaster, Alderman and Communal Secretary or Rate Collector. Married women will have to obtain the consent of their husbands before taking up such posts. The police service will not be open to women.

A branch of the Women's Indian Association which stands for Woman Suffrage has been started in Poona and is doing active political work.

The Dewan of Mysore has received a deputation asking that suffrage may be granted to women on the same terms as men. He gave a sympathetic answer and has promised to lay the matter before the Maharaja of Mysore. The request if granted will mean the extension of the Municipal Franchise to women—and later on the Legislative Franchise, which is in process of reform.

Canada has now a second woman Cabinet Minister. Mrs. Groenfield, leader of the United Farmers' Party of Alberta, announced on August 13th that Mrs. Irene Parlby, who is an Englishwoman would enter the Cabinet as Minister without portfolio.

The Papal Nuncio to France, Monsignor Cerretti, was one of the earliest supporters of woman suffrage and has done much to promote activity among Catholic Women's organisations in various countries. It is well-known that the present Pope, Benedict XV. is in favour of Woman Suffrage.

THE SOCIETY OF OUR LADY OF PIETY, DABUL'

On Sunday the 16th October 1921, the Society of our Lady of Piety, Dabul, Bombay, celebrated the feast of its Patroness in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul. As usual there was a large attendance of the members, subscribers, benefactors and well-wishers of the Society. At the Gospel, Revd. Fr. H. Consalves, preached an impressive sermon on charity. The religious services terminated with a procession and Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament. After which the annual general meeting took place, presided over by the Very Revd. Mgr. L. C. Pera, Administrator of the Diocess of Damaun. The Secretary, Mr. R.S. Azavedo read the fifty-second annual report, which disclosed excellent charitable work done by the Society during the year ending 31st August 1921. The Society has been able to collect a good sum towards the building fund, thanks to the efforts of Mrs. A. Riberio.

NAGAR VOLUNTEER CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly publish the following letter in your esteemed paper and oblige.

"It is proposed that a Nagar Volunteer Corps should be formed to be serviceable in the coming 36th National Congress, Ahmedabad.

We hope that the suggestion will be welcome by many youths of the Nagar community of Bombay and mofussil, who are desirous of serving the nation at such an important crisis.

Those who want to join the corps should herefore send their names to the undersigned in the Office of The Swaraj Sabha, 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay before 5th November 1921.—Yours etc.

KANTIRAI KESHAVRAI OZA.

As no candidate was validly nominated on the date fixed by Government Notification No. 7174, dated the 26th September, 1921, His Excellency the Governor has fixed Monday, the 24th October and Wednesday, the 2nd November, 1921, as the "appointed" and the "polling" dates for the election of a representative, by the Northern States for the Chamber of Princes.

THE PRINCE AND PARSIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A cry has been raised in some quarters that if the Prince is told to his very face that the address that is being given to him in the name of the Parsi community has not gained the support of the entire community which is divided on the subject, then the justice-loving and glorious Indian bureaucracy would treat the community with contempt and would have nothing to do with it. But who is responsible for bringing the community to such a pretty pass if not Sir Jamsetji and his Co-trustees of the Parsi Punchayet funds and their titled and title-hunting backers! Irresponsible moderates like "C. M. C." are simply inebriated with the exuberance of their own ultra-loyalty. If the Punchayet Trustees and their moderate associates have a real regard for the King-Emperor's eldest son, if they are truly desirous of parading their loyalty to the Throne, they should, instead of perversely doing an improper action to maintain their prestige, present the Prince with a suitable address either in the name of the Parsi admirers of the Prince or on behalf of the Moderate Leagues and Associations of Bombay after taking their necessary permission. That is the only dignified course open to them. Let us hope the Trustees of the Punchayet funds will take either of the statesman-like steps just suggested and thus put a period to all their troubles and anxieties. Let us likewise hope and expect they will cement the division which they have ben the means of creating in the community. By acting wisely and prudently they can rest assured that the community's relations with them will be as cordial as heretofore. But if the Trustees would continue to remain wrong-headed and obstinate, they would not only be the means of bringing the community into futile antagonism with the Government, but would themselves come into the disfavour of the Government and lose the Parsi Community's support and confidence which it would be too difficult for them to regain even in the course of a decade. From all these facts only one inference can be drawn. It is, "Let the Trustees act like far-sighted statesmen." Oh, Punchayet's Trustees beware of what you do! Forget not the fact that your illustrious ancestors are looking down upon you from the vaults of heaven. Swerve not an inch from the noble path of serving your community faithfully, and then be happy in the enjoyment of its hearty co-operation.

I cannot close this latter without publicly thanking Messrs. B. F. Bharucha and P. A. Wadia for opening the eyes of the Parsi community to the basic principle involved in the question of presenting an address to the Prince without first getting the sanction of the community. Best thanks are also due to the "Bombay Chronicle" for graciously opening its columns to the discussion of this important question and to the "Sanj Vartman" for boldly taking up the cudgels to vindicate the sacred rights of the Parsi community.—Yours, etc.

S. A. C.

THE PRINCE AND THE POOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Yesterday my mother was talking about the Prince's visit to a Ghatee woman, Bai Jana, who comes to the house to clean the utensils and sweeps the rooms. The latter asked "What on earth does he come for?" Then with a sour face muttered; "When the Prince comes everything will get dear!" Yes, to the teeming millions of poor in India the Prince's visit only means that 'everything will get dear.' The poor who form the vast bulk of the population are *not* enthusiastic over this tamasha got up by the bureaucracy, and the title hunters. Yet the latter pretend that Indians are eager to welcome him! It is to be hoped that the view taken by the poor of the Prince's visit will be brought to his notice on his arrival on these shores. —Yours, etc

A PARSI.

PROPOSED PARSI ADDRESS.

The "Hind Mitra" writes:—

We here take this opportunity of thanking the *"Bombay Chronicle"* for giving the courtesy of its columns to this question and the number of letters that were published show the volume of resentment. It was not long ago that the "Chronicle" very rightly gave a strong castigation to the "Jam-e-Jamshed" and described the latter as *Rahid*. But in this question the "Jame" has even crossed the limits of decency in Journalism; it has assailed the opposition with filthy abuse and language that has made all self-respecting persons shiver at such tone. We have only one consolation; a paper that stooped in the past to calumniate a Dadabhoy, a Pherozshaw and no less a Tilak could never be expected to see the Truth, for its creed is opposition to the progressive in existence, the creed of the Anglo-Indian papers. The destined fate of such unpatriotic, and easy going critics is bound to over take them in the near future.

A CORRECTION.

In the report of the Police Court case appearing in our issue of Saturday last under the headline "cheating a Lady," a slight inaccuracy has been brought to our notice. Instead of the sentence "On the 19th of July, 1921, the accused met the complainant at the Taj Mahal Hotel and induced her, after a little drink, to invest some money in British Burma Petroleum Shares." The following correct version of the incidents should have appeared:—"On the 19th of July, 1921 the accused met the complainant and her brother at the Taj. He offered them a drink and during this time the question of purchasing the shares was settled for the next day. Accordingly the complainant and her brother met the accused at the Taj and handed him over the promissory notes for the purchase of the shares."

DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY.

USURPATION OF POPULAR RIGHTS.

BOMBAY CITIZENS' PROTEST

The following are among the resolutions to be submitted to the public meeting of the Citizens of Bombay to be held under the auspices of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau on Saturday the 22nd instant:—

"That this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau puts on record its intense dissatisfaction at the attitude of the Government of Bombay in refusing to make the Development of Bombay a "Transferred Subject" and register its emphatic protest against their action in having treated and in continuing to treat it as a "Reserved Subject" as a breach of the constitution and a usurpation of functions intended to be transferred by the legislature to popular control."

"That in the opinion of this public meeting the Committee associated with the Development Department should be more representative of all interests and should have powers of control and should act as an administrative Committee rather than as an advisory one."

"That in the opinion of this public meeting the Development Department of the Government of Bombay should adhere in the question of suburban development to the Town Planning principle instead of to the principle of wholesale acquisition."

"That the Chairman of this public meeting be authorised to send to the Government of Bombay, to the Government of India, and to the Secretary of State for India the above resolutions."

GWALIOR RACES.

AUTUMN MEETING.

(From our Correspondent.)

GWALIOR, Oct. 17.

The following are the horses left in after the declaration of forfeits for the First Day in the Gwalior Autumn Race, meeting to-day.

THE MYSORE PLATE. Distance 1¼ Miles.

Red Duke 9-8, Mountain Apple 8-4, Black Stone 7-11, Sweet Apple 7-8.

THE W. I. T. C. PLATE. Div. II. Distance 1¼ Miles.

Tankard 9-5, Wilson 8-5, Cairo 8-3, Akbar 6-12, Apollo 6-12.

THE AUTUMN PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

Tete Monte 9-8, Quartzite 9-4, Joyous Gard 9-0, Penny Pie 8-13, Cracknel 8-9, Undies 7-8.

THE W. I. T. C. PLATE. Div. I) Distance 1¼ Miles.

Top Notch 9-5, Hero 9-5, Arabistan 9-1, Logie 8-13, Model 8-5, Moderate 8-1.

THE ASCOT PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs (Straight).

Golden Square 9-12, Baronvale 8-0, Place Royal 8-12, Rova Band 8-0, Cyanite 7-13, Catchup 7-8, Fierbaix 7-4.

THE ROWETT PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs (Straight).

Anxious 9-4, Bismark 8-3 Chamain 8-13 Royal Court 8-8, Fattahabad 8-2, Garland 7-8, Mount Pleasant 7-2.

CORONER'S COURT.

KICKING HIS PREGNANT WIFE.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday on the body of Chanchalbai (25) who was kicked by her husband Mitha yesterday while she was in a family way. The police having received the information sent the body to the morgue.

The Coroner's Surgeon, Dr. J. Walsh was of opinion that the organs of the deceased were healthy except the spleen which was three times the normal size and that the death was due to rupture of the spleen.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of Chanchalbai was caused by rupture of the spleen resulting from her having been kicked by Mitha.

CASE OF INFANTICIDE.

The Coroner, held an inquest yesterday on the body of a newly born female child which was found by a Bania on Sunday afternoon wrapped up in a piece of cloth near a urinal at Bhuleshwar.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

BANDRA RIOT CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which (1) Edward A. Pereira, (2) Frank A. Pereira, (3) David A. Pereira, (4) Ebrahim Manik, (5) Ismail Bal Sawant, (6) Sergeant T. Harris of the Bandra Police, (7) Arjun Raghu, a Police constable, and (8) Shanker Yessu, a victoria driver, had been charged with rioting and causing grievous hurt on the night of March 10, 1921, at Bandra.

The facts of the case have been already reported in these columns.

The accused in their defence regretted the occurrence and showed their willingness to compensate the complainant. Thomas Henry Harris the police officer concerned in the case, and one of the accused, besides joining the other accused in expressing regret and compensating the complainant, also took the whole responsibility of the enquiry and the steps he took in the mater upon himself.

Mr. Dhondi, on behalf of the accused, offered with permission of the Court, to compound the case, compensating the complainant to the extent of Rs. 1,200 and also undertaking not to molest him in future. His Worship, on the circumstances, permitted the case to be compounded under the terms mentioned by Mr. Dhondi, against all the accused except the sixth, Sergeant Harris, who was also charged for conspiracy. His Worship, in view of the fact that he had suffered suspension well high six months, getting only subsistence allowance of Rs. 33 per month, his substantial contribution towards compounding the case and his departmental punishment which he will have to meet at the hands of his superior officers, fined him Rs. 50. His Worship was also of opinion that to dismiss him from the service would be out of all proportion to his [illegible]

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, October 18, 1921.

THE DHARWAR JUDGMENT.

The Dharwar case was pre-eminently a political one. The proper procedure would have been to appoint an impartial committee of inquiry possessing the confidence of the public which would have gone into the whole question of firing and the incidents connected therewith and which would have apportioned blame and materially helped in fixing the guilt. But the Government of Bombay did nothing of the kind. It has been very properly urged—and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, one of the Executive Councillors of the Government of Bombay, urged this years ago—that there should be a public inquiry in every case of firing, but though reckless firing on the slightest pretext has now become rather a rule than the exception, Government are very chary of appointing committees of inquiry. There was absolutely no chance of a fair trial in the Dharwar case in the absence of a preliminary inquiry and specially when the investigation was in the hands of these who were alleged by the accused to be the really guilty persons. It was because an inquiry was persistently refused and because even an independent investigation was denied that the accused determined to take no part in the proceedings. No evidence was offered though there was overwhelming evidence in their favour. The Police, in the absence of any defence by the accused, had a merry time and the trial became a farce. It is material to bear in mind the fact that officialdom made it impossible for the accused to defend themselves. There is no meaning in saying that the accused defended themselves because they filed one or two objections or gave their statements and argued the case. Technically the objections may stand, but as a matter of fact no defence was meant or offered. There was a second factor, unfortunately, present in Dharwar which further vitiated the case. It is the notorious anti-Brahmin spirit and it was easy for the Police to find handy tools to further their nefarious ends in an atmosphere surcharged with it. Even Mr. Waterfield, the trying Judge, could not help taking judicial notice of the anti-Brahmin spirit prevalent in Dharwar. He says: "It is a well-known fact which has previously come to my notice in judicial proceedings, that there is ill-feeling between Brahmins and Lingayats. It is also a fact that many Lingayat witnesses name only Brahmin accused." Is it likely that the Police were unaware of this fact? Is it not more likely that they worked upon that feeling to spread their net far and wide and involve as many public workers as possible? In the absence of any defence by the accused, whoever may have been at fault, it was clearly the duty of the trying Judge to use all his powers and try to find out whether the prosecution story was in any way reliable. He has materially failed in his duty. He confines himself to the word of the law and the full discretion he has to call independent evidence he obstinately refuses to utilise. He is under the impression that it was no business of his. We are afraid Mr. Waterfield has mistaken his function.

There are two widely and materially different versions relating to the Dharwar incidents and as the Congress Inquiry Commission pertinently remark, it was a case of the Police *versus* the public. The situation was further complicated by the anti Brahmin spirit which helped the Police in swelling the list of their witnesses. It was, in the circumstances, all the more the duty of Mr. Waterfield to give as much opportunity as possible for the tender of independent evidence. Of his own accord he should have called upon all those, who knew any material facts of the case, to come and give evidence. In the peculiar atmosphere of Dharwar and in the absence of any impartial inquiry beforehand and of any defence, was it not clearly incumbent on Mr. Waterfield to see, if possible, whether any independent evidence could be had? Mr. Waterfield did not do any thing of his own motion. He refused to summon witnesses who had informed him duly that they knew the material facts of the case and that they were willing to give evidence. The first principle to be observed by the Judiciary is to see that justice is done. But grave injustice has been the result of the persistent refusal of Mr. Waterfield to summon any Court witnesses. Several respectable witnesses some of them occupying the highest positions, offered to give evidence. The Judge should have accepted their offer in the circumstances of the case. There was no question of approaching the Judge behind the back of the prosecution as he himself evidently clearly misunderstands it. The witnesses did not certainly want to influence the Judge one way or the other. As Court witnesses could be cross-examined by both the sides the complaint of the Judge that some persons wanted to approach him stealthily is extremely frivolous. No one could have possibly entertained such a preposterous idea. All this went further against the accused and there was a gross miscarriage of justice. Mr. Waterfield categorically remarks: "If the prosecution have made out a case against the accused they are entitled to a conviction if the evidence is unrebutted and the accused if innocent have only themselves to blame if they are convicted on account of their refusal to call evidence." We are clearly of opinion that the Judge is meant for something higher. It is his first and foremost business to find out the truth and do justice. The accused may not have tendered evidence and for that also the officialdom itself is mainly to blame. But there is no warrant for the position taken up by Mr. Waterfield. He committed a blunder in shutting out important and valuable evidence even when it was independently offered. We do not know whether Mr. Waterfield had any idea of compelling the accused indirectly to give evidence. But there is no doubt that he has erred grievously in refusing to hear independent evidence.

The Judge has accepted Police evidence as gospel truth. He regards Lingayat witnesses as incredible. He does not place much reliance on the liquor contractors and their servants. Witnesses under the thumb of the Police are not in his eyes trustworthy. How comes it that the Police witnesses are above suspicion? Those under Police influence are not to be trusted. Are the Police to be trusted? If it is borne in mind that it is widely held that the Police themselves are to blame entirely in the matter; that if there was a riot, it was a Police riot; that there was a faked riot; that the firing was thoroughly unjustifiable and absolutely brutal on the third occasion; that the damage done was quite immaterial; that Police injury has been negligible and that Police are materially interested in upholding the prosecution story and involving as many Congressmen and Khilafat workers as they could; --then it will be clearly seen that the Judge has placed undue reliance on Police evidence. In fact he relies mainly on Police evidence. Mr. Waterfield seems to argue that it is not possible to get better evidence. We do not think it is seriously meant that a conviction should stand on such evidence as could be had and that in the absence of better evidence, any evidence will do. Police evidence, especially in the Dharwar case, appeare to be extremely suspicious and few would place reliance on it. The prosecution story is inherently improbable. No one in his senses would believe that Congress and Khilafat workers would commit the heinous offences attributed to them and that they would lead the rioters against the Police with the intention of murdering them. The accused have as much to do with rioting and attempted murder as the man in the moon. Such is Mr. Waterfeld's anxiety for the good name of the Police that he travels beyond the case and quite unwarrantedly holds that the Police behaved with exemplary patience and moderation; that the firing on the mob was amply justified and was ordered after proper warning and was kept well under control. It is well to bear in mind that the Congress Committee have come to quite the opposite conclusion and hold after a patient and exhaustive inquiry that the firing was thoroughly unjustifiable. We do not think Mr. Waterfield was called upon to pronounce his opinion in the justifiability or otherwise of the firing. His irrelevant, unwarranted and mistaken judgment in this connection will not command any weight. The Police cannot be exonerated by the uncalled-for certificate of Mr. Waterfield. The issue can be properly tried only by an impartial commission of inquiry. And so far as the overwhelming majority of the pople are concerned, they had such a Commission in the Congress Committee of Inquiry. Two of the members of the Commission are eminent ex-judges of the Baroda and Mysore Chief Courts and the the third is a leading advocate. Their findings have been accepted by the people. If their conclusion is not acceptable to Government—if they are anxious to revive the faith of the people in the even-handed administration of justice—,they owe it to themselves to appoint an independent Commission which will command the confidence of the public. Mr. Waterfield's judgment does not convince us in the least that anything like justice has been done in the matter.

Notes of the Day.

The Fiscal Inquiry.

The questionaire of the Fiscal Commission, published recently, affords grounds for some serious anxiety. It has been framed by the President in consultation with such members of the Commission as he had been able to meet, and is consequently a document necessarily imperfect. Room, it is true, has been left for supplementary statements which would cover those points that have been overlooked in framing the questionaire; and stress is also laid upon "the solid foundation of facts and figures" as well as on "an intimate acquaintance with business conditions." But these are poor expedients to make up for a fundamentally wrong goal of the inquiry. We have again and again protested against the possibility of this inquiry degenerating into an abstract, academic disquisition, in face of the unanimous opinion of the people in favour of a protectionist policy. We regret the eminent chairman of the Commission should have lent his authority so far to disregard the undoubted sentiments of the people as to imply that there is even an arguable possibility for a policy of imperial preference, or that there is even a semblance of a doubt as to the country's opinion.

Duty of Witnesses.

A detailed analysis of the questionaire would be out of place. The overwhelming majority of the people will, of course, have nothing to do with the Commission. The witnesses—whether those representing corporations or those offering their own personal views—who will appear will have to consider the questions carefully before giving their replies. There are the expected questions on revenue tariff vs. protective tariff, mixed up with a section on imperial preference. Witnesses must understand clearly the true significance of a 7½ preference in Canada, for example, or a 5/6 preferential rate on Indian tea in England. Unless they know the non-preferential rate, and consider it in relation to the respective volumes of preferred and non-preferred trade—which consideration alone can establish any reliable conclusions as to the importance of preference in developing inter-imperial trade; unless, also, they examine the nature and number and use of the articles selected for preferential treatment in the Dominions and the corresponding use or need of the same articles in the exporting country, evidence on these points is likely to be more misleading than beneficial.

An Important Omission.

With these modifications, the questionaire must be admitted to justify the reputation for thoroughness which the President enjoys. But it must at the same time be pointed out that, judged from the questions, the inquiry is going to be rigorously confined to the value of tariffs in promoting industries. There are only three questions which might well have been combined into one—relating to the effect of foreign exchanges on the growth of industries (questions No. 53, 54, 55). Banking and transport facilities—both by railway and by shipping—are left severely alone making one wonder if the Commission has realised the full significance of transport on the industrial growth of a country. We doubt if Mr. Narotam Morarji of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, had been consulted before the questionaire was drawn up and there is reason to fear that observations by witnesses on these most important points may be ruled out as irrelevant, unless protected and permitted by para 3 of the general observations prefacing the questionaire. But all these considerations strengthen the complaint that the Commission would be gravely mistaken in its object if it discusses only the tariffs and their effects, and omits to formulate a comprehensive scheme of protection for India's national industries—no matter in what manner and through what channel the actual protection is afforded.

A Moral Battle.

The "Leader" thus concludes a leading article under the heading "Call to Soldiers and Civilians":—

It just strikes us if the Government would not be acting wisely if of its own accord it brings the Fatwa of the Ulemas to the notice of the Muslim soldiers and Muslims in the civil employ of the Government, and informs them that they are quite at liberty to go home if they think it is against their religion to serve the Government. A little courage and confidence is required to take such a step. We feel almost sure that if it is taken very few will leave Government service. Such a course will be the best reply to the Non-Cooperation propaganda and will have a tremendous political effect. Government can, we believe, easily replace the men who on conscientious grounds leave its service. We feel pretty certain that the Khilafatists themselves would not like the Muslim element in the public services to be reduced by voluntary or forced resignations.

The "Tribune", commenting on the above, says: "Without sharing the anxiety of the "Leader" either for the defeat of the Non-Cooperation movement or for the Khilafatists being outwitted, it is possible to hold that the suggestion it makes is good. For the Government to carry it out would be a fine example at once of its belief in itself (and we know very well the moral value of such self-confidence) and of its readiness to answer non-violence with non-violence, to treat the present political battle in India on its own side as the Non-Cooperation leader is anxious to treat it on his, as an essentially moral battle, a battle to be fought on both sides by the ripening of opinion, by answering conviction with conviction, argument with argument."

But why need the "battle" go on at all? Propaganda is a poor substitute for Repression. What is wanted is conciliation, removal of the causes of the *battle* and—peace based on the complete satisfaction of national rights.

The Die-hards.

We are not sure that the custodians of vested interests in the Bombay Corporation will not dismiss the protest of the citizens gathered in the Marwadi Vidyalaya against the restriction of municipal franchise, with the same sneering guesture as they did last year in the case of public meetings of even greater magnitude held in Jitekar's Wadi and Shantaram Chawl compound. These worthies do not themselves care—or, should it be, dare?—to attend any public meetings and when such meetings are held and their actions are exposed, they pretend to ignore them as beneath notice. The attitude of these die-hards of the Corporation will not, however, deceive any one. They feel that they are safely ensconed and they mean to resist to the last the advance of new-comers. In this they are abetted more or less openly by their friends in the official world, who also appear to regret that they at all proposed to widen the franchise. While the former succeeded in delaying the discussion of the question by the Corporation, the latter have been successful in postponing consideration of the measure in the Legislative Council. If the Government of Bombay were earnest about reconstituting the Corporation by the end of this year, they would have had little difficulty in inducing the Council to pass the Bill to amend the Bombay Municipal Act if not in the July session, at least during the beginning of the session this month so as to allow the electoral roll to be rectified in time for the next elections.

Delaying Tactics

On the other hand, the Corporation too deliberately postponed its verdict so as to remove all chances of the next elections being held under altered conditions. The Municipal Commissioner also appears to have silently acquiesced in these unworthy tactics. Otherwise, if there was an inclination on the part of the Municipal Executive to keep itself ready for the change, the notification in regard to the electoral roll could have been issued long ago, in anticipation of the Legislative Council sanctioning the retention of the Rs. 10 franchise. It was only the rectification of an existing roll that was needed and not the preparation of any new one. But the Municipal Commissioner has preferred to wait, lest a little effort be wasted by a chance adverse verdict in the Council! Thus, the enemies of democracy have been playing into each other's hands and have succeeded in postponing for a time the fruition of the new proposals. The public meeting held on Sunday protested against the reactionary attitude of the City Fathers, but what of the apathy and dilatoriness of the Government of Bombay? The Bill to amend the Municipal Act is being unnecessarily delayed by them. The public should demand that the measure should be submitted to the Council without further delay and that steps should be taken to hold the elections on the basis of the extended franchise immediately after the retirement of the present Corporation.

A Prophecy!

A contributor to the October number of the "Calcutta Review" is responsible for the following prophecy and interpretation of the logic of the diplomacy peculiar to the Indian bureaucracy:

"What was to be done? Against 'Charkhas' even machine-guns were powerless—besides the Non-Cooperators had already "canonised" their leader, Mr. Gandhi. . . It was necessary to discredit these people in the eyes of the country.' Now, mark the ways of the ingenious, subtle and triumphant diplomacy. The Karnani trial establishes a precedent which no court of criminal jurisdiction can dare to ignore. Henceforward, it will be a sufficient defence to an indictment for murder that the accused was concerned in a business for the manufacture of hatches from Indian iron, to a charge for cheating that he was a Director of a company for the production of diamonds from Indian glass, to a prosecution for uttering false cheques that he was a founder of an Indian bank, to an accusation of forgery that he was a shareholder in a concern for manufacturing milk from Indian chalk. The consequences are appalling. The Gandhi Cap will become the badge of sin and the 'Charkha' the loom of Satan. The Non-Cooperation camp will become the refuge of criminal classes. God-fearing citizens will clamour for admissions to the councils. At the call of respectability Mr. Das may allow himself to be appointed Advocate-General and Mr. Gandhi may even become Commissioner of Police! . . ."

AN OPEN LETTER.

TO MR. 'PUSSYFOOT" JOHNSON.

Dear Mr. Johnson,

Tell it not in New York, publish it not in the streets of San Francisco, that the visit of that great protagonist "Pussyfoot" Johnson to India from whose magnetic personality great things were expected has ended in a fizzle. For, what do I hear? That he has listened to the voice of the charmer, and in a weak moment has been beguiled into the heights of Simla, and, whisper it softly, has had tiffin with the Viceroy. "Come into my parlour" said the spider to the fly, and straight into the net walks, Mr. Johnson. Well are you named "Pussyfoot", for now you have surely earned the name.

"Pussy, pussy, pretty pussy, come and be stroked." And so pussy purring softly, arches his back, and rubs himself softly against the trousers of the Viceroy who tickles his head with the tips of his fingers, and smooths his soft coat with his delicate legal hand. But stop, is it not true that no intoxicants were consumed while this pseudo-banquet was in being, yes the spirituous liquors were for the nonce-banished from the festive board, and presumably your excellent argument had converted the occupants of the Viceregal lodge, and your great work in India has commenced in earnest. Oh! that it were true, rather must we believe that your reception in these select circles of aristocracy was a species of patronising tolerance, and am I far off the truth when having taken your leave of your distinguished host, and the door safely closed behind you, I suggest the following conversation? "Well, my Lord, what do you think of the quaint old curiosity, I think we have muzzled him very effectually, nothing like a little judicious sympathy, eh, what, and he will behave himself in India? What a good idea of yours to invite him here, how deucedly inconvenient if the old bounder had got to work in earnest, think of the loss to revenue if he had managed to curtail the drinking? Of course, we believe in temperance, a very good idea in its way don't you know." "Boy, *do chota pegs lao.*" '*Uccha Saheb.*"

Now my dear Mr. Johnson if you have come for a joy ride, and to spend a few months in India sight-seeing, I have no right to tell you in what way to occupy your time. But you must admit your visit was heralded by the Press as a great event in the history of the country. We were led to expect an active, rousing campaign, against the terrible evil which is the curse of not only India but the world. We were led to expect you to address mass meetings in every centre, and to point out in no uncertain manner the wonderful strides the Prohibition movement had made in the United States, how it had emptied the asylums, and the jails, how the workman was earning bigger wages, his children better clothed, and in short how the adoption of Prohibition by America from the Atlantic to the Pacific, sea-board, had done a great deal in making America the master of the world's commerce. Instead, what have you done? You have had tiffin with the Viceroy. Dear me! The strange thing about the Suez canal is its effect on the Europeans who pass through it on their way to India, by robbing them of their self-control which is rapidly followed by the deterioration of the majority after a few months sojourn in India. In your case it has had a slightly different effect. It has robbed you of your virility, your trenchant and convincing arguments, your proselytising power, leaving you an easy victim of the blandishments of the bureaucracy who by a little subtle flattery, have effectually muzzled you for the time you stay in this country.

The pity of it, poor Pussy, to come and be stroked. What a contrast from the strong man who electrified England in a lightning campaign against the drink traffic. Surely, it is not too late for you to take off your coat, strip up your sleeves and set about your self-imposed task, of bringing about that much desired object the Prohibition of the Drink traffic in this great country. Tell the people of India the truth about Prohibition in America, stamp under foot the lies and inuendoes of the imagined evils of the drug traffic, tell the masses of India, that no country who allows its citizens rapidly to become whisky-sodden derelicts, of which there are scores to be seen in any town you visit. Get to work in earnest, don't let your visit be called a comic stunt for that is what people are saying in the bazars. Far better had you stayed away and never set foot in India as a disciple of temperance than for the jibe to be thrown in your teeth that the sum and substance of your campaign in this country was

THAT YOU HAD TIFFIN WITH THE VICEROY.

I await to see you awaken from the hypnotism of the Himalayas, for you to leave behind you when you leave these shores, a name for a fearless opponent and determined foeman of the curse which is demoralising the world. Your work awaits you in India.

I remain,

A BRITISHER IN INDIA.

ENGLAND & AMERICA.

EFFORTS OF THE SULGRAVE INSTITUTION.

IN FURTHERANCE OF ANGLO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 16
Recd. 7-50 a.m., Oct. 17.

Coincident with the Washington Conference the Sulgrave Institution of Britain and the United States, which is being formed by the representatives of an international board, will appeal for an endowment fund in America of two million dollars. This is being launched on the Armistic Day and it is proposed, as a prelude to it, to raise fifty thousand pounds sterling in Britain immediately. Amongst the objects of the fund, is provision of scholarships in America for British boys and vice versa; encouragement of knowledge of the British Empire in the American schools and vice versa; extension of the movement in furtherance of Angle-American friendship in the United States and the British Dominions.

IRISH PRISONERS AND INTERNEES.

BOARD TO INVESTIGATE COMPLAINTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 16.
Recd. 11-55 p.m., Oct. 17.

One of the results of the Irish Conference is the appointment of a Joint Visiting Board to investigate the complaints of persons interned and imprisoned in Ireland.

AWARDS TO VICTIMS OF SINN FEIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 16.
Recd. 11-55 p.m., Oct. 17.

The Recorder of Cork has awarded £10,000 pounds sterling to the widow of Major Compton Smith who was captured by Sinn Feiners while on a sketching expedition at Blarney in April last and was subsequently shot by them. Lord Castlemaine has been awarded 101,359 sterling as compensation for destruction of the Moydrum Castle on July 3rd and the widow of Brigadier-General Lambert who was shot whilst returning from a tennis party on June 20th has been awarded 9,000 sterling.

IMPORTANT REDUCTIONS IN STEEL.

HOPE OF RE-ESTABLISHING MARKET

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.
Recd. 7-50 a.m., Oct. 17.

In the hope of re-establishing the market it is announced that important reductions are being made in steel which will take effect on October 17th. and range from two to four pounds.

PANAMA TOLLS BILL TO BE SHELVED.

DISCUSSION ON U. S. SHIPING POLICY POSTPONED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.
Recd. 7 50 a.m., Oct. 17

New York.—It is reported from Washington that an arrangement has been made for shelving the Panama Tolls Bill, while the controversial debate on the administrations shipping policy is postponed until after the disarmament conference.

MESSERS. AVARGAL AND RAOGARU.

APPOINTED PUISNE JUDGES, MADRAS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.
Recd. 7-50 a.m., Oct. 17.

Messrs. Muttayya Devadoss Avargal and Mutha Raogaru have been appointed puisne judges, Madras in succession to Messrs. Napier and Sadasivaaiyar.

MR. OSCAR ASCHE'S LATEST PLAY.

QUEUES 4 IN MORNING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 16.
Recd. 11-55 p.m., Oct. 17.

Mr. Oscar Asche's latest production "Cairo" successor of "Chu Chin Chow" opened at His Majesty's Theatre yesterday evening. The theatre was packed and some of the audience started to line up in queues at four in the morning awaiting their turn for admission.

The play which rivals its predecessor in colour and setting has attracted considerable notoriety owing to Censors having prohibited its former title "Mecca" as being offensive to the Mohameddan susceptibilities.

PARLIAMENT OPENS.

'MOMENTOUS TASK' FOR GOVT.

A CROWDED WEEK ANTICIPATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 16.
Recd. 1 p.m., Oct. 17.

Rarely in modern political history has the Government been faced with such a momentous task as it will be during the forthcoming week. Parliament re-assembles on October 18th, when Mr. Lloyd George will immediately submit the Cabinet's considered plans for the alleviation of unemployment, which, it is understood, are most comprehensive covering not only relief of distress and provision of unemployment on works of public utility, but also revival of trade. At the same time, it is expected that the Irish Conference will enter upon its most delicate stage in the early part of the week.

LABOUR UNREST IN TEA GARDENS.

REPORTED ASSAULT AND LOOTING BY "COOLIES."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TEZPUR Oct. 15.

The labour unrest in the tea gardens has become almost contageous. The coolies of the Dhendia garden assaulted the Head clerk and the Jamadar. The Police Superintendent was also hurt when trying to protect the Head clerk. The rioters nearly two thousand looted the Marwari shop last night. The coolies of Hansera garden have also given notice of a strike. The Deputy Commissioner has brought in a double company of Assam Rifles from Political Outpost and they have been posted in batches in important centres. The shopkeepers of the Balipara Hatkola fearing a general loot have removed bag and baggage to the town.

Omio Kumar Das and Laxmidhar Sarma of the Tejpur Congress Committee have asked permission to proceed to the disturbed area. Unrest is also reported in Sulbari garden. Strike of coolies of Kalakacha garden is not yet settled. Some of the rioters of Sonajui have been sent up for trial.

REDUCTION IN COTTON-THREAD PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.
Recd. 1 p.m., Oct. 17.

Messrs. Coats announce further all-round reduction in the cotton thread prices approximating a penny in a four hundred yard reel which, from now onwards, will cost six-pence.

ENGLISH FOOT BALL.

RESULTS OF LEAGUE MATCHES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Oct. 17

The following are the results of to-day's Association football matches:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal 1, Sunderaland 2.
Aston Villa 0. West Cromwich Albion 1.
Blackburn Rovers 2, Everten 2.
Bolton W. 1, Cardiff City 2.
Huddersfield 1, Birmingham 1.
Liverpool 4, Preston North End 0.
Manchester United 2, Tottenham H. 1.
Middlesbord' 1, Bradford City 2.
Newcastle United 1, Chelsea 0.
Oldham A. 0, Manchester City 1.
Sheffield U. 0, Burnley 1.

SECOND DIVISION.

Blackpool 1, Notts County 3.
Bradford 2, Stoke 4.
Bristol City 0, West Ham United 1.
Clapton Orient 0, Hull City 2.
Coventry City 0, Barnsley 1.
Fulham 1, Crystal Palace 1.
Nottingham F. 0, Leicester City 0.
Port Vale 5, Bury 2.
Rotherham 0, Bury 2.
Rotherham C. 0, Wednesday 0.
South Shields 0, Leeds United 1.
Wolverhampton Wanderers 2, Derby C. 3.

THIRD DIVISION.
(Northern)

Ashington 0, Barrow 2.
Crew A. 1, Chesterfield 2.
Darlington 3, Wrexham 0.
Hartlepools U. 0, Grimsby Town 0.
Helson 0, Accrington 1.
Stalybridge C. 2, Halifax Town 1.
Stockport C. 2, Southport 1.
Tranmere 7, Rochdale 0.
Walball 4, Wigan Borough 1.

(Southern)

Brighton and Hove A. 1, Watford 1.
Charlton A. 2, Aberdare 1.
Exeter City 1, Swansea Town 1.
Merthyr Town 2, Luton Town 0.
Newpoet C. 4, Swindon Town 0.
Northampton 2, Brentford 0.
Plymouth A. 2, Reading 0.
Portsmouth 4, Gillingham 1.
Queen's Pk. R. 1, Bristol R. 2.
Southampton 2, Norwich C. 0.
Southend U. 1, Millwall 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Aberdeen 4, Clyde 2.
Airdrieonians 1, Rangers 2
Celtic 3, Albion Rovers 1.
Clydebank 0, Hibernians 2.
Hearts 0, Dundee 0.
Kilmarnock 3, Third Lanark 0.
Norton 3, Raith Rovers 1.
Motherwell 5, Dumzarton 0.
Partick Thistle 0, Falkirk 0.
Queen's Park 1, Hamilton A. 5.
[illegible] Mirren 1, Ayr United 1.

REDUCTION OF WAGES.

THREATENED RAILWAY STRIKE IN AMERICA.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S INTERVENTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.
Recd. 1 p.m., Oct. 17.

The United States is threatened with a great railway strike due to begin on October 30th, owing to the mens' resentment at the proposed further reductions in wages in order to meet reduction of the freight charges.

President Harding has intervened and charged the United States Labour Board and the Inter-state Commerce Commission with the task of settling the strike, together with the problem of fixing future wages for the railwaymen.

FLOODS IN BURMA.

A BRIDGE WASHED AWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 15.

A correspondent from Rengada wires to the "Rangoon Daily news" that the embankment which has been recently constructed has retirement of the existing bund had become necessary being unable to stand strain owing to the extraordinary rise of the river. A breach about 80 yards wide has occured in it. A vast strech of the country including paddy fields has been under water, 4 to 6 ft. deep. People living in the low lying houses have removed to temporary shelters erected for them. Detailed reports are not yet received but heavy damage is apprehended. The railway line to Kangiu is in danger and trains are unable to run as the line is under water. News have been received that a bridge on the Bassin line has been washed away and the traffic on that line also is stopped.

FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

DISTRESS IN VOLGA REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 16.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Oct. 17.

Thousands of starving Tartars from the Volga region arrived at the town of Cdow on the north-eastern shore of Lake Peirus. Half of the party had died of starvation during two months' wanderings.

The refugees have been directed to the Esthonian frontier on the ground that foodstuffs are more easily procurable there than elsewhere.

PRINCE'S NEW INDIAN TITLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.
Recd. 1-5 a. m., Oct. 17.

H.R.H. the King has appointed the Prince of Wales to extra Knight Grand Commanderships of Star of India and Indian Empire.

GREECE AND ASIA MINOR.

GREEK PREMIER TO VISIT CONTINENT.

TO EXPLAIN HIS COUNTRY'S CLAIMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 16.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Oct. 17.

Athens.—The Chamber have passed a vote of confidence in Premier Gournaris by 227 out of 240 votes. M. Gounaris, accompanied by the Foreign Minister Baltazis, will accordingly embark on a destroyer to Brindisi *en route* for Paris, London and Rome, to explain the views of Greece regarding Asia Minor to the Governments of the powers.

The Chamber was packed and large crowds waited outside. M. Gournaris, whose speech was frequently interrupted by applause, stated that Greece now occupied six times as much territory in Asia Minor as was provided by the Treaty of Sevres and almost the entire railway system, but, despite the undoubted Greek superiority the enemy refused to submit, referring their action to the "self-styled government at Constantinople". M. Gournaris considered that the real Turkey was the Government of Angora. He said that Greece held her mandate in Asia Minor three great powers but more complete *entente* with them was necessary.

PREPARATIONS FOR RECEPTION OF GEN. PERSHING IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.
Recd. 7-50 a.m., Oct. 17.

Great preparations are being made for the reception of the American General, Pershing, who arrives in London to-morrow evening to take part in the ceremony of laying the United States' Congressonal Medal of Honour on the Unknown Warrior's grave at Westminister Abbey on October 17th. The feature of the ceremony will be the presence of a detachment of four to five hundred United States' troops from the Rhine, some of whom will line the rout of the procession. Inside the Abbey the King will be represented by the Duke of Connaught. General Pershing is to proceed to the scene in a royal carriage and will be met at the Abbey by the ministers representing the Navy, Army and the Air Force.

DETAILS OF ARRANGEMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.
Recd. 1 p.m., Oct. 17.

The details of the arrangements being made in the United Kingdom to observe the Armistice, will be forwarded to all parts of the Empire. It is hoped that there will be a general cooperation in observance in such manner as will best correspond to the conditions of each country and locality.

HELP ANGORA.

HALF A CRORE WANTED IN TWO MONTHS.

APPEAL TO MUSLIMS.

Mian Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani, President, Central Khilafat Committee of India, Bombay, has issued the following appeal for funds to help the Angora Government:—

The Central Khilafat Committee, after considering various schemes brought forward for helping the Angora Government, has finally decided that, according to the statements of the representatives of the Angora Government themselves, the most useful and comprehensive service that can be rendered to the Angora Government is pecuniary help. The Central Committee, therefore, calls upon all Mussalmans to perform this most important Islamic and humanitarian duty which is vigorously binding on them from the very beginning, and for which no adequate enthusiasm, zeal and energy have yet been shown. If there were no obstacles in our way, it was our duty to fight in the battlefield against our enemies on the side of the defenders of the Khilafat. If, however, unfortunately we cannot do this, the least we can do is to render pecuniary help to the 'Mujahidin' of Islam. The Central Committee appeals to all Khilafat Committees, Khilafat workers, and every Muslim man and woman in India that they should make strenuous efforts and sacrifices for this work, and collect a first instalment of fifty lakhs of rupees within period of two months. This fund is not intended for the Smyrna sufferers, but directly for the help of the Angora Government. The Central Committee has made arrangements for remitting instalments of ten thousand pounds each. Whenever ten thousand pounds are received in this office, they will be immediately cabled for Angora. The Committee invites the attention of all the workers to fully devote themselves to, and concentrate themselves on this work upto the 25th December, and to gird up their loins to convey this important message of duty to every Muslim man and woman in their spheres of activities, so that no such Mussalman may be found in India as has not sacrificed his money, to the best of his capacity, for the defence of Islam and the Khilafat.

MR. DESHPANDE'S TRIAL

NAVALGUND CONFERENCE SPEECH.

D. S. P'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DHARWAR, Oct. 17.

To-day Mr. Zangadharrao Deshpande was brought before Mr. R. P. Pandit who as a committing Magistrate heard the case under 124A. The first witness Mr. Marsden, D.S.P., of Dharwar, stated that the complaint was under the orders of the local government. He specially deputed the police inspector Mahadeb Tukappa to attend the Navalgund Conference to take notes. He produced the report of the speech of the accused.

The accused asked for a copy which the court. promised. The complaint contained passages from the speech which are likely to excite disaffection towards government established by law in British India.

He further ordered the inspector to make inquiry and he gave a list of witnesses who had heard the speeches.

The accused declined to cross-examine the witness not because, he said, there was no material for it but on account of non-co-operation and requested the court to note it which was done. The D. S. P. asked if his presence was objectionable. The accused replied that he did not care if a host of police was there. The D. S. P. was present throughout.

POLICE INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

The second witness Mahadev Tukappa, the police inspector corroborated the D.S.P. and stated that a thousand people of all castes attended. The impression created by the accused was, to make people understand that the present government was bad and that it must be destroyed and replaced by Swarajya. The witness got this impression as the audience applauded the accused and shouted "Gandhi Maharaj ki jay." The witness also produced the notes on which the report was based and stated that these notes can be deciphered by himself alone. The court remarked that the notes were Egyptian hyrographics.

MAMLATDAR'S EVIDENCE.

The third witness Mr. Venkatrao Nadig, the Mamlatdar of Navalgund stated that he was present in the Conference and heard the presidential speech of the accused. The prosecutor wanted to give the witness the report of the inspector to verify if the passages complained of were there. The accused strongly objected to it. Then the witness gave out some passages as spoken by the accused from his memory.

The accused said, the witness narrated, that he was called a follower of Tilak and he was proud of it. The present government was unjust. It must be destroyed and replaced by Swarajya The Bilandshahi (misrule) of 150 years back had again reappeared. They should follow Tilak who had tried to remove it. The accused further referred to the Dharwar shooting and the unjust conviction of volunteers and asked the audience if it was not shame to say that the pickets would rob persons. The accused stated that Shivlingappa deserved hanging for shooting three innocent persons. They should follow non-co-operation and establish Swarajya. The accused further referring to the injustice in Dharwar asked that whether the government be called Saitan, Ravanrajya or Yamarajya. The accused further advised people to wear Khadi and use charakha in every house which would bring Swarajya soon. He also asked the people not to pay land revenue and assured that their lands if sold would not be purchased by foreigners but by their own countrymen. If swarajya was not established here soon, the Swarajya flag would be hoisted in Gujarat by the Mahatma in December next. The accused had also said that Mr. Painter had come to paint India in black. The witness stated that he did not remember more.

The fourth witness was Bhimangowada Hulkoti who stated that though on leave he attended the Conference under instructions of the Mamlatdar and stated practically the same story as above and added that the accused said that they had no arms and non-co-operation was the only weapon. Swaraj would be got by the non-payment of taxes, civil disobedience, and Swadeshi.

LIQUOR CONTRACTOR'S EVIDENCE.

The 5th witness Gustaji a Parsi liquor contractor and a vice-president of the Navalgund Municipality stated that he was standing at the door of Shankarappa Hebsur's house where the Conference was held. The accused (in addition to the above) stated that the 17½ crore of excess revenue is taken by government infamously and deceitfully. This witness at first gave answers in Marathi to the Canarese questions but gave out the passage of the accused's speech in Canarese. The Magistrate made a note of this.

The 6th witness Chanbasappa a lingayat Municipal councillor, gave a similar passage and stated that the impression of the speech was that the government might possibly be bad.

The last witness Sidlingappa, a Lingayat merchant at Navalgund gave the same story and added that the impression was that they should non-co-operate with the government.

The prosecutor did not examine nine witnesses. The accused stated to the court that he was afraid a trick was being played and he requested the court to examine further evidence without giving any reason which the court promised to do and the case was adjourned till to-morrow for the statement of the accused and framing charge.

"ILLUSTRIOUS SEVEN" OF KARACHI.

AWAITING SESSIONS TRIAL.

APPOINMENT OF PROSECUTION COUNSEL.

The Secretary of Maulana Mahomedalli wires from Karachi under date 17th instant:—

The date of the Sessions Trial of our "illustrious seven" has already been announced. It is authoritatively declared that case will be tried by Mr. Kennedy, I.C.S., Judicial Commissioner, Karachi, in the Local Khalikdina Hall beginning on the 24th instant, but it is also unauthoritatively understood that Mr. Ross Alston, a little man but legal giant of Allahabad has been engaged by the Government as prosecution Counsel. But who that religious expert could be who is requisitioned to assist him in the conduct of the case is still a topic of popular curiosity in the town. That such a one has been supplied by Shareef Hossain or Amir Feissul appears to be an absurd surmise. Among the whole crop of rumours one at least is marked with certain amount of definiteness and it is that a certain Moulvi Habibur Rahman Khan who is a theologian has been selected. No Moulvi of this name and of any recognised standing in the country is known to the Mussalmans unless it be a gentleman of the Sherwani family of Aligarh to which family also belongs Mr. Tsadduq Sherwani, the jail bird of Allahabad.

It will be a relief to the friends of Maulana Mohamed Ali that abscess on his throat which was causing no inconsiderable anxiety to the doctors here is completely healed up to avoid alarm and anxiety to friends. It was thought advisable to keep from the public the fact that the abscess was in reality a small size carbuncle which in case of the diabetic Maulana, who was passing abnormal quantity of sugar, was a serious matter but the wound is dried up and general health of the Maulana Saheb is simply excellent.

Jagat Guru Sawamiji, Maulana Husain Mahomed Saheb, Maulana Nisar Ahmed Saheb, Pir Ghulam Mujaddid Saheb, Maulana Shaukat Ali and the last but not the least Dr. Kitchlew are all enjoying perfect health. The Doctor has not only shaken off his petty ailments and gained ten lbs. extra weight but the other day he looked particularly buoyant with a glow of happiness on his face hitherto very seldom noticeable. On inquiring what it was that made him look so unusually cheerful Dr. Kitchlew replied it was the resolution passed by the Sikh League, Lyallpur that have gladdened his heart beyond measure. He congratulated his brave Khalsa brethren for rising equal to the occasion and sent them his loving devotions and heartiest good wishes.

The Doctor and Maulanas and others speak in very appreciating terms of courtesy of the Jail Superintendent and his staff and of the kind and considerate treatment of the Jail Doctor during the last week.

The arrangement of rooms occupied by the leaders has been changed. Maulanas Husain Ahmad Saheb and Mohamed Ali are in two adjoining rooms and the latter has started taking instructions from Maulana Husain Ahmad Saheb in Hadis. Maulana Nisar Ahmad is the next door neighbour to Maulana Shaukat Ali who takes lessons from him in Arabic. Maulana Shankat Ali has always had a burning desire to learn Arabic and since his Khuddam Kaaba days he has cherished a hope of being able to speak and all these years his vocabulary of the Arabic language did not, however, exceed beyond write Arabic with ease and fluency. During half a dozen words. But those who know him will give him credit that he has never felt uncomfortable for want of words when face to face even with an Arab. What the six words at his command could not express his eyes, his hands and head aided by his own Esperanto fully did. Jagat Guruji and Pir Sahib are lodged in a separate wing of the jail and both are happy in the saintly seculsion of their cells. Dr. Kitchlew has got a room in the European ward and is getting on splendidly with his jailmates who represent different types of human character within that miniature world.

Bi Amman Sahiba and Begam Mohamed Ali accompanied by Messrs. Zahid Ali and Hayat paid two days' visit to Hyderabad (Sind), where they addressed two public and about half a dozen ladies' meeting. Great enthusiasm for the Khilafat and Swadeshi prevailed among the ladies. Bi Amman and Begam Sahiba having collected about two thousand rupees for Smyrna proceeded from Hyderabad to Matiari of shooting fame to pay their tribute of respect and felicitations to the family of Pir Ghulam Mujaddid, the Sindh representative to the Council of seven in the Karachi prison. There also public and ladies' meetings were addressed by Amman Sahiba and Begam Sahiba and cash and clothing were collected for Smyrna. Begam Sahiba and Dr. Kitchlew with her children and brother has arrived in Karachi to meet her husband.

A patriotic Hindu of Bombay, Mr. Shantaram Dabholkar has kindly sent a cheque for one thousand rupees through Mahatma Gandhi to Ali Brothers' mother and Mrs. Mahomed Ali. On being informed by Mahatmaji that the Brothers do not public help but appreciating the kind the ladies would devote the generous some public purpose, the donor "my help is no more than p friendly *Tulsi Patra*" Brothers, and Begam Mohamed Ali have touched with this expression and sympathy which they gratefully appreciate.

The valuable gift will be contributed [illegible] Fund.

DEVELOPMENT OF WIRELESS SERVICES.

IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 16.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Oct. 17.

An important international agreement, providing for cooperation in full development of scientific and technical improvements of the wireless services throughout the world, has been reached by four principal wireless companies of the British Empire, France, Germany and the United States. The agreement includes an arrangement which will prevent the wasteful use of relatively new wave lengths available for long-distance communication.

ARMISTICEDAY CELEBRATION.

ON LINES OF LAST YEAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 16.
Recd. 1 p.m., Oct. 17.

The Government is arranging that the celebration of the Armistice Day shall be on similar lines to that of the last year. The principle ceremony will be at Cenotaph in Whitehall, where wreaths will be laid on behalf of the King, the Government, the Dominions and India. Two minutes' silence will be observed at eleven in the morning throughout the United Kingdom.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL PERSHING IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct 15.
Recd. 1 p.m., Oct. 17.

On his arrival from Paris, General Pershing, accompanied by Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, was met at Victoria by a distinguished company including Lord Lee, Sir Worthington-Evans and the Hon. Mr. Frederick Guest and the representatives of other Ministries and departments. There was a great Anglo-American crowd who cheered vigorously.

The Duke of Connaught entertains General Pershing to luncheon at St. James' Palace to-morrow.

CABLE ITEMS.

Admiral Earl Beatty has departed for Washington.

Chicago.—An earthquake of moderate intensity, lasting two and a half hours, has been registered by the official seismograph. The centre of the disturbance is estimated to be 2,865 miles distant, probably in the Pacific.

Mexico City.—The Government has raised the embargo on the Mexican Oil Company.

KHILAFAT VOLUNTEER IN TROUBLE.

COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD Oct. 14.

Mahomed Baksh a Khilafat volunteer of Hyderabad, (Sind) was arrested on the 4th October under section 131 Penal Code on a charge of attempting to seduce soldiers. He was kept in police lock up till 8th inst when the case commenced before the city Magistrate of Hyderabad. In the meantime there were complaints in the public press regarding the supply of food to him. On one occassion food brought by his relation at 1 p.m. was not allowed to reach him till nearly seven in the evening, as a result of Mr. Mootham, City Inspector's orders that no food be given him in his absence. Although an under trail prisoner, Mr. Baksh's relations and friends were not allowed to see him.

On the 8th evidence was led that on the 3rd inst. accused offered to give copy of an Urdu leaflet presumbly similar to those Mentioned in the Ali Brothers' case to a mahomedan soldier and also verbally asked him to leave Government service. The soldier, however, did not take the leaflet saying he did not know how to read Urdu. It was also proved that on or about the same day accused gave a similar leaflet to another Mahomedam soldier of 124-12 Baluchi regiment and having also verbally told him to give up service and ask his brother soldiers to leave service. This soldier took the leaflet, being a literate man.

Accused did not defend himself. He declined to crossexamine any of the six Crown witnesses. In his oral statement he said he had distributed copies of the *fatwa* and had conveyed to others the message of God. He did not know the particular soldiers proceeded as witnesses but he had asked many soldiers to leave service. He did not care to conceal that, as God's curse would fall on him who concealed. He asked for time to put in a written statement. The case was adjourned to 11th inst for his statment and at his request Dr. Choithram, President, Sind Provincial Congress comittee, Mr. Abdul Jabar, President, Hyderabad District Khilafat Committee and two others were allowed to interview him in jail to help him prepare the statement. They were not at first given any chairs. and they threatened to [illegible] which they were given chairs.

[illegible]NDENT OF JAIL WANTS [illegible]RESPECT.

[illegible] the statement had been [illegible]walla, the Superintendent came up to them and began to complain that they [illegible] a respectful manner [illegible]up as he came and [illegible]they were going to act like that he would not allow them to remain. At this insult Dr. Choithram, Mr. Abdul Jabar others got up with indignation and immediately left the Jail, leaving the statement unfinished. Next day on 11th accused when brought out for being sent to court refused to be hand-cuffed saying he was a political prisoner and the Jail Authorities had to yield. He stated in Court that he was not allowed by the Jail Superintendent to finish his statement and he could submit none. The Magistrate offered to give him more time but accused declined. He was then committed to sessions under sections 131 and 135 I.P.C. on charges of attempt to seduce soldiers and abetting desertion of soldiers.

REPRESSION IN SIND.

SHIKARPUR N. C. O. S SENTENCED.

(From a Correspondent.)

SHIKARPUR, Oct. 15.

Three non-cooperators, Messrs. Decomal Maharaj, Mathradas and Ramchand were sentenced to four and half months imprisonment by the City Magistrate, Shikarpur in the case of Alimohand Thakur Beer Wala for having induced him to throw off his kettleful of mutton on Sangrant of Sawan three months back on the Sind Canal. The complainant declared the entire cost of the said kettle to be about Rs. 4 only. The accused were calm and dignified and refused to defend themselves or produce witnesses or cross examine the complainant and his witnesses. They openly declared they had no confidence in the court and being non-cooperators considered it below their dignity to offer defence. The Magistrate declared the trial summary and hence refused to take written statements of the accused.

The trial began on the 15th. The Magistrate charged the accused under sections 323, 504 and 426. The accused pleaded not guilty, whereupon the Magistrate delivered the following judgment. A fine of Rs. 30 and Rs. 55 or two months' Rigorous imprisonment for each under section 323 and 504 respectively and Rs. 25 or 15 days' imprisonment under section 426. The accused refused to pay fine and the Magistrate ordered the police to take them to jail for four and a half months under three sections combined. The accused bore up very cheerfully among deafening roars of *vande matram* and Bharatmata ki Jai. Crowds followed the three brave workers to the jail door. A huge mass meeting was organised in the evening on Swaraj Maidan.

BULDANA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

KARACHI RESOLUTION CONFIRMED.

(From a Correspondent.)

CHIKHLI, Oct. 16.

Shrijut Aney presided over the District Conference of Buldana. The president elect arrived this morning at 11 with Babasaheb Khaparde, Baburao Gadre, Dadasaheb Pimlikar and Dadasaheb Kalele. An enthusiastic reception was given. The sessions commenced at 3-45 p.m. by girls singing a welcome song and was followed by a National song. The speech of the Chairman of the Reception Committee was concise, pointed and short, dealing with the present situation and our duties in future. The Shankaracharya sent a message of blessing.

The President's address was interesting and stirring. He said that after a year's incessant work Mahatmaji doubts if the country is prepared for the further step. The arrest of the Ali Brothers was a grave injustice and violated the principles of consitutional fight. Suggestion about the alteration in the Congress programme will not be against the principle of non-co-operation. Each must fulfil his duty without minding another. He advised boycott of Government service and strong efforts in Swadeshi and oryanization of volunteer services.

Great sensation prevailed as the arrest of some leaders rumoured. Mr. Bhikamsing, an enthusiastic local worker was served with a notice under Sec. 108. The pandal was guarded by police with rifles, both inside and outside. This entirely unnecessary show of force made itself ridiculous. Mr. Moharir, Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. Bhagwat, Secretary, District Committee, Mr. Vyas of Khamgaon, Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh, member of Council, Mr. Bamangaoker Joglekar and Mr. Kelkar of Akola and other prominent workers attended. Mr. Babasaheb Khaparde goes to Kapustalni this night for conference there.

A GOVT. CLERK RESIGNS.

Mr. R. B. Shelke, clerk, in the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Amraoti has resigned his service in obedience to the resolution of the Working Committee of the Congress.

FORTHCOMING MEETING OF SATYAGRAH SADHOOS.

Swami Vicharanand wires from Dhera Dun:—

A special meeting of Satyagrah sadoos to decide when, from where and how the passive resistance should be started will be held at Rishikesh on the 23rd instant. Those who have already become members of the passive resistance or desire to follow the agitation are requested to grace the meeting with their presence. Sadhoe volunteers will entertain at the railway station.

GOVT. SANCTION FOR NIGHT SCHOOLS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 17.

The Government have sanctioned the subsidy of Rs. 7,752 for distribution among local bodies for opening 94 night schools and to employ additional staff in 7 already maintained.

MAHATMAJI'S TEARS.

The "Servant" writes:—

At the last big Bombay bonfire Mahatmaji is said to have spoken in a sorrowful strain. He is reported to have been so much moved by the failure of our people to do their duty by their country that some tears were seen in his eyes. In the course of his speech also he observed, "he was sorry that he had not the power of convincing every lawyer that it was wrong to practice before courts which gave no justice. He was sorry that his *Tapasya* was not enough to carry conviction to every student that it was wrong to belong to Government schools." In a recent article in the "Navjivan" he said, "the dearth of Swadeshi in Madras also continued to make me uneasy. The people seemed to be overflowing with love, but it appeared to be all froth."

Those who have seen Mahatmaji divested of all cothing except what is barely needed to cover the portion from the waist to the knee already discovered in it a stern rebuke to the almost unthinkable callousness of his countrymen which could withhold its practical tribute of solid work from the solicitations of such sincerity and truth. But there is absolutely no ground for despair. On the contrary, in these privations and pathos of one so great lies the true hope of our salvation. It is this passion of the representative souls which has always heralded the redemption of man. Mahatma Gandhi suffers, he is used to such austerity that nothing that troubles the ordinary man can trouble him. But when he finds that the more he lays bare the greatness of this soul to us and that the greater the sincerity and ardour he imports into his mission, the more he repels his countrymen, the poignancy of his grief exceeds all bounds. So, here is real suffring,—the suffering of the Son of Man at the unspeakable weakness of his fellow-mortals. It is such suffering that carries in it an electric power; it is such suffering that breaks the encrustations of accumulated impurities and facilitates the emergence of the soul; it is such suffering that sends its silent but never-failing appeal even to the stoniest heart. The few tears that glistened in the Mahatma's eyes are sure to melt away the meanness of ages and bring about that great wash-out which we so badly need. Slow riseth spirit by slavery deprest. To it the call must come not in words or demonstrations, however eloquent, but in the inevitable crosses of the elect who alone are sent to startle the spirit into action. When God thus writhes in agony through His chosen souls at the fall of those whom He has made in His own image, the latter can know it and feel it in a way which is bound to transform their hearts. It is this transformation of the heart which counts in all true reforms, and the one effictive means of producing this transformation is the passion of those who come down for the salvation of the world. The West has suffered, terribly suffered, through a gigantic war; but has this colossal misery of man raised up one single soul in the West, which shows by its life and conduct, that in this bleeding of the world, it has itself been so much wounded as to be incapable of any rest till some remedy for the ill is found? No, the West is starting a fresh race in armaments. But here we have a man run mad with grief because of the utter insensibility to grief and ignominy so deplorably manifest in his countrymen. And however fallen a people may be, their heart is no proof against the tears of those who have established the sincerity of their love and affection for them. Where all other weapons have failed, they conquer by their tears, by the emblems of their sufferings. Who would have cared for the Sermon on the Mount, but for the Passion and the Cross? So, when Mahatma Gandhi has shed tears, he has let fly the most potent arrow in his quiver. The frothy love of which he has complained will now crystallise into a passion which will surely gladden his heart. The incorrigibles who happen to be the despair of all reformers are not infrequently brought round by one single drop of tear from a really affectionate heart. Do you still doubt that violets will spring from the soil moistened by the tears of Mahatma Gandhi? The unbelievers may doubt his power in this his cross, but faith knows that it is the harbinger of his crown.

NASIK MUNICIPALITY.

VOTE OF CENSURE AGAINST PRESIDENT

(From our Special Correspondent.)

NASIK, Oct. 17.

At a special general meeting of the Nasik Municipality held this morning, Mr. D. S. Oka presiding, a long resolution proposing a vote of censure of Mr. Oka, in his capacity as President of the Municipality was carried. The resolution also recommended that Mr. Oka should voluntarily resign presidentship, failing which Government was requested to dismiss him from office. The resolution was moved by Mr. Akut, pleader and seconded by Mr. Gadre, pleader (senior) Thirteen members voted for the resolution, while nine voted against and among the latter was Mr. Oka himself. This was the only business considered at the meeting which lasted two hours and after the resolution was carried Mr. Oka began to address the committee in defiant terms, saying that inspite of many more such resolutions of censure he would not resign, so long as he felt he was discharging his duty, when the members told him they did not care to hear him and left the meeting. The Committee then adjourned without doing any further business. There was great excitement and many members of the public were present as spectators.

At a public meeting held on the 17th instant, at the Deccan Club of Secunderabad presided over by Mr. Walker, resolutions were unanimously passed to feed the poor of the administered area by voluntary subscriptions as far as possible and to hold a children's fete in commemoration of the Prince of Wales' visit. Several European missionaries speaking in favour said that the children would be grievously disappointed if they were not given an opportunity of seeing the Prince and the Chairman promised to submit the feeling of the meeting to the military secretary.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

MR. ABBAS TYEBJI AT BARODA.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 12.

An interesting exhibition of Swadeshi caps and demonstrations with spinning-wheels was organised at Baroda on October 1st and a meeting under the presidentship of Mr. Abbas Tyebji was held on the occasion at which several foreign clothes were tendered for the forthcoming bonfire. In proposing Mr. Abbas Tyebji to the chair, Mr. Appasaheb Sarangpani elucidated the true significance of Swadeshi as an essential condition of national salvation. Mr. Abbas Tyebji made a pointed reference to the embargo imposed by the Baroda State on the free expression of opinion which was their birthright in British India and then proceeded to explain the inwardness of Mahatma Gandhi's insistence on Swadeshi as a condition precedent to the attainment of Swaraj. He remarked on the mystery which shrouded the statistics of import of foreign cloth and added that on a rough estimate India incurred a loss of fifty-five crores per annum by exporting cotton valued at five crores and importing foreign cloth worth sixty crores. Fortunately for India, the denationalisation of Indians in matters of education, dress, sports, etc. was played out since the conviction had dawned even on villagers that hand-spinning and hand-weaving alone would deliver them from economic serfdom. So pronounced, indeed, was the turn of the tide against foreign cloth that the Patidars of Charotar who were intensely attached to *puggrees* vied with one another in replacing them by white caps, a Patidar who had gone to Pij with the *puggree* on finding all persons engaged in a confederacy of silence against him as long as he put on that badge of servitude.

PRINCIPAL GIDWANI'S ADDRESS

Principal Gidwani of the Gujarat National University was the next speaker who complimented the residents of Baroda on the genuine enthusiasm with which they rallied to the call for Swadeshi. He was a teacher by profession and intended to convey the message of Swadeshi to the student-community at Baroda. Their struggle for freedom was not motived by any ill will to anyone but was rooted in their determination to be free. They had hitherto been infatuated with the Western courtesy symbolised by the unfettered intercourse between man and man on one hand, and between man and woman on the other. They cherished the delusion that such a virtue was conspicuous by its absence in India and it was not until recently that they fully appreciated the strength of their own civilisation which would ultimately confer freedom on them. Proceeding he enlarged on the inutility of warm clothing in Indian climate and exposed the inherent absurdity of aping western modes of dress. The annual drain of sixty crores of rupees on foreign cloth which had led to their progressive impoverishment could only be counteracted by the introduction of the spinning wheel in every home, which would make a village school of sixty boys plying spinning wheels for two hours per diem self-supporting since the monthly earnings would be in the neighbourhood of forty-three rupees. Turning to all those who had put on white caps, Principal Gidwani appealed to them to make a determined effect in the course of one month before them to carry Mahatma Gandhi's message to every home for unless they rid themselves of the impurity of foreign clothes about ther persons once for all, Swaraj was in all conscience difficult of attainment. Sheth Chimanlal Samal Bechar of Baroda, and Moulvi Gulam Mahomed Simlav of Delhi also spoke on the same subject, and the proceedings terminated with a huge bonfire of foreign clothes on the northern bank of Sursagar.

THE MADRAS COUNCIL.

PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTION TO GOVT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS Oct. 15.

The Legislative Council unanimously supported the resolution of Mr. Ramlingam Chettyar about the Provincial Contribution to the Government of India. The mover criticised recommendations of the Meston's Committee about Madras contribution and observed that Madras was being bled for other provinces considering its poor resources and requirements. He urged that Government ought to have dealt justly by Madras before it attended to Bengal. He asked the Council not to lose time making strong representations to Government of India in the matter.

Mr. J.F. Simpson, Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras, seconded the resolution whole-heartedly and without reservation. His constituency, he said, was strongly in favour of this matter being pushed forward along with all other parties. Mr. A. R. Knapp speaking on the resolution pointed out that the Government had not been inactive in this matter. When the resolution of the Legislative Assembly for the Bengal contribution was made known, the local government lost no time in sending a telegram to the Government of India embodying a protest. He added that in any reversion of scale laid down by Devolution rules a provision should be made for reconsideration on the whole question and not the case of Bengal alone. In conclusion he assured, that the local government would be active in this matter. Mr. Venkatram Reddy, Minister of Development and Mr. A. P. Petro, Educational Minister, also spoke strongly for the resolution. Dewan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao wanted a clause to be added to communicate to the authorities at Home.

The Council adjourned to 1st November. Before rising it passed a resolution, in spite of Government opposition that a representation be made to Ceylon Government to remove quarantine there. Another resolution for a statement of action by Government on resolutions passed to be placed at the next Sessions was accepted by the Government.

KHULNA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS.

Messrs. Mathras Liladhar & Co.	500
Seth Thakkar Mathradas Dungarsey	350
Bhatia Volunteer Corps	350
The Bombay Ghoghari Shanakvasi Jain Shangh, through [illegible] Hargovan Pitamber	170
"M. R. J." through Mr. R. J. Cursetji, through the "Chronicle	100
"A firm of Solicitors"	50
Mr. Bhogilal A. Jhaveri and Ben Lilavati	50
"B. S. D." through Mr. S. D Ashburner	101
Mr. Narayandas V. Kapadia, C/o. the Morarji Goculdas Mills, through S. A. Nadkarni	30
"Staff of Messrs. Morarji Goculdas and Dharamsey Morarji and Co." 3rd instl.	26
"A sympathiser" Ghatkoper	25
Collections by Mr. D. S. Kaikini, Kadan, 2nd instalment	25
"Sympathisers"	20
"A sympathiser" Mrs. S. D. S.	5
Mr. Norwie	10
Mr. N. D. Bhiwandivala	15
Through the Editor "Bombay Chronicle":—	
"Sympathisers from Wadala" through Mr. Wazirchand	52
Mr. Ramdas Lukhmidas	51
"A Hindu gentleman" through Mr. K. Jagmohandas	30
Mr. Ranchordas Jinabhoy	20
Messrs. Krishna Premji & Co.	25
A. B. C.	8
A. B.	10
Mr. C. D. Keni, Ahmedabad	5
Dr. K. D. Bhabrao, Raipur	5
Dr. Mohanlal N. Shah, Godhra	20
Mr. K. G. Patkey, Indore	10
Mr. V. V. Tilak, Kolhapur City	25
Mr. Harchandrai V. Trivedi, Dhangadhra	10
Mr. "A. B. S."	2 8
Mr. Liladhar Ruthonsey	100
Through Mr. Byram N. Khambata:—	
Seth Ranchhodlal Dalpatram Modi, Ahmedabad	1,051
"An anonymous gentleman, in the name of God"	20
"A Parsi Zarathusti"	15
"A Parsi Zarathusti"	5
Total	... 3,291 8

Two bales of cloth from the Sholapur Mills, Ltd., Agents, Messrs. Morarji Goculdas & Co.

Two bales of cloth from the Kohinoor Mills, Ltd., Agents, Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co., Ltd.

Three bales of cloth from the Bhatia Volunteer Corps.

One bale of cotton Blankets from the Century Spg., Wg. Co., Ltd., Agents Messrs. C. N. Wadia & Co.

One bale of cloth from the Diamond Spg. & Wg., Co., Ltd., Agents, Messrs. Gulabchand Deochand & Co.

Two bales of cloth from the Barsi Spg. & Wg. Mills, Ltd., Agents, Messrs. W. H. Desai & Co.

Five bundles of cloth from Bhatia volunteer Corps.

C. Mukherjee,
Representative,
Khulna Famine Relief Committee.

C/o. Anand & Co.,
23, Medows Street,
Bombay.
17-10-21.

PUNJAB FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The following further contributions have been received in this office:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
A Parsi Lady ...	50	0	0
A Parsi sympathiser ...	33	5	0
Mr. A. G. Mehta ...	2	0	0
Mr. Jadavji Liladhar ...	2	8	0
Mr. Mulji Dayal ...	5	0	0

SWADESHI PROPAGANDA AT ETAWAH

MERCHANTS' DETERMINATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

ETAWAH, Oct. 17.

During the visit of Pandit Motilal Nehru in July last the Etawah cloth dealers promised him stoppage of further ordering of foreign cloths but some where not keeping the promise. So the local Congress Committee tried stopping the sale of foreign cloths altogether for six months after Dashara. Twenty dealers consented but clothars raised objection. So picketting was resorted to and effectively which stopped the sale of foreign clothes altogether. On the 13th all the dealers assembled in a private meeting with Congress office-bearers and unanimously passed a resolution that all purchases of foreign cloths must be stopped for a year, that all sales must be stopped after three months, that any new importation should be seized and handed over to the Congress, and that anybody found selling foreign cloths three months hence should be fined, each time Rs. 125 which should go to Tilak Swaraj Fund. A punch was formed to give effect to this resolution. Any disloyal dealer would be boycotted by other dealers. All the dealers of Etawah, number [illegible] 65, have signed the resolution. Most are willing to remove their unholy wares at a loss of two annas per rupee on cost price. Other towns of the District are following the example.

To commemorate the forthcoming visit to India of the Prince of Wales the proprietors of the "Indian Daily Telegraph" will publish a special Souvenir, profusely illustrated, at one rupee per copy. The book is to be ready at the end of this month.

KHULNA FAMINE.

DR. P. C. RAY'S THIRD TOUR.

"CONDITIONS GROWING WORSE DAILY.

Sir P. C. Ray writes:—

From the excruciating anguish and sad spectacle of deaths and starvation to quote the words of Mr. F. C. Raisurne, member, Swetamber Jain Mitra Mandal, of the famine-stricken people of Khulna of which I have also drawn many pictures before the readers, let me divert the attention of the public to the method of our organisation in the matter of conducting Relief operations.

At the very outset I cannot but thank our revered friend Brahmachari Binode who is the life and soul of our "Sevashram" and has been moving here and there and everywhere in recruiting selfless volunteers for conducting relief operations on the spot. At present there are 75 energetic and hard working volunteers hailing from Barisal, Bijitpur, Khulna and Jessore whose sole aim is to save their helpless brethren from the jaws of death even at the risk of their health, comfort and life. Though one after another is falling victims to various sorts of diseases such as Malaria Diarrhoea Dysentery etc. yet to the credat of Bengal be it said that fresh batches of volunteers are pouring in and continually filling up their gaps and doing excellent work. Also I am glad to inform our readers that we have been fortunate in securing Babu Ramesh Chandra Gupta, an enthusiastic elderly gentleman of Barisal, who is the chief of the volunteers at Assassuni. His amiable and sympathetic nature and selfless work instill new spirit and fresh energy into the hearts of our young volunteers. We are also to express our heartfelt thanks to Brahmachari Kumud and Indu who have been doing yeomen's service and have been unflagging in their zeal for the alleviation of the distress of the unfortunate people of Khulna. The splendid work done by our volunteers to rescue the people from dire distress and the spontnsity with which they threw themselves into the relief work extorts every body's admiration.

To give the generous public a fair idea of our method we like to say that for the convenience of our work, two committees have been formed, one in Khulna and another at Calcutta. The Calcutta office is the collecting centre and the Khulna office is in charge of disbursement. One big relief centre has been opened and this is at Assassuni. Under this there are altogether 28 centres and sub-centres. The number of persons getting relief under Assassuni is about 20,000. Besides this there are several centres with their head-quarters at Banks, Katipara and South Magura. About 5,000 people are receiving help under three centres. Thus the total number comes to about 25,000 people. At present we are supplying them with 7 meals a week per head at the rate of 1/8 seer of rice. This works up to 156 mds. which at Rs. 6-4 per md. comes to nearly Rs. 1,000 per day. Moreover the Ramakrishna Mission has been conducting relief operation at Shamnagar from the very beginning. Their reports published in the Newspapers every now and then show the inadequacy of the funds at their disposal. The number of recipients under them is at present 2,360 who are receiving 2 seers per week. We have been able up to this time to help them with only Rs. 750 and one bale of cloth.

The condition of the affected area is growing worse daily. The transplanation of seedlings is over and those who got some work are now thrown out of employment so that our list is becoming heavy every day. The number is increasing by leaps and bounds and if we take up the work in all the areas, it is sure to come up to a lac.

It would be a dereliction of duty on my part if I fail to mention the great service the members of the Marwari Relief Society, Swetamber Jain Mitra Mandal and Mr. Edward Walker of the Salvation Army are rendering in mitigating the suffering of the famine-stricken people of Khulna in full co-operation with us. Our best thanks are also due to Babu Misra Lall Mashewari of 137 Cotton St., Calcutta, who has distributed through his agent, 100 mds. of rice and 350 pairs of cloth to several centres. But above all, we are indebted to the philantropic donors of Bombay for their generous response to which reference has already been made in the local papers.

From our inspection of different centres we are of opinion that the state of affairs of Khulna will gradually go from bad to worse as the crops again failed this year too in most parts of the affected area. It is feared that barely 4 annas crops (out of 16 annas) will be harvested next January even if the conditions are favourable. So our relief operations ought to be continued in most of the places up to December 1922 *i.e.*, 14 months more which is nothing but a hopeless task for the public. We have practically exhausted all sources of public charity and unless Government organises adequate relief measures from the beginning of the next January, the luckless people of the doomed area must be left to their fate.—"The Servant."

MOPLAH ACTIVITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Oct. 17.

Scattered rebel bands are reported in the vicinity of Nilambur. Kunhamad Hajee, with 200 rebels at Vetti Katuri, 8 miles north west of Pandikad, fired on a convoy yesterday. The fire was returned. Three other bands, seen in this vicinity, were fired on by the same picket. Rebels are more active on the north of Peripthalmanana and engaged by patrol. Fourteen rebels were killed in the engagement. The Chin Karhin battalion reached Malapuram 15th instant.

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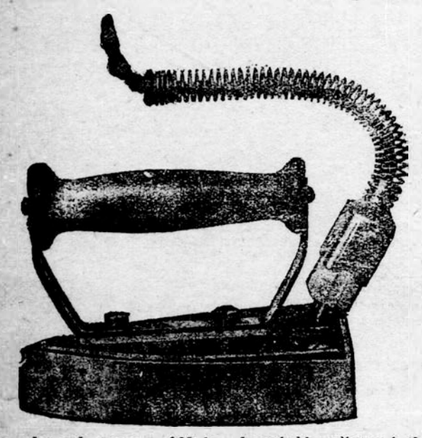

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TURKISH NEWS.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

(From our Correspondent.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 13.

The Grand Vizirate this week sent the following circular to all official departments:—"We have examined the measures adopted by the Finance Ministry to remedy the precarious finances of the State. These measures aim at the suppression of all salaried commisions not constituted by a special law. All officials working on such commissions are to be dismissed and not replaced. Another decision is to adjourn all increases of salary indefinitely and to create no new posts."

KEMALIST PROCLAMATION AT KORIA.

The Tribunal of Independence at Koria has issued a proclamation to the population of that town. It begins by stating that the Tribunal had sworn to expel their enemies from Anatolia, and that it is the religious and patriotic duty of every one to save the country and preserve its prestige and independence.

All those who hinder the realisation of this ideal, whether Turks or non-Moslems, are considered as friends of the enemy and will be visited with most severe punishment.

The proclamation continues, "we Turks are a people who do not accept slavery, we have lived as masters for 600 years and are the sons of the nation which has founded the Sultanate.

MOUSTAFA KEMAL VERY BUSY.

The Anatolian News Agency reports feverish activity at Kemalist headquarters. Moustafa Kemal remains in his office until an advanced hour of the night directing the operations and arranging new plans. Sometimes he spends the whole night consulting his commanders.

THE KARS CONFERENCE.

The Kemalist Government have appointed as their representative at the forthcoming conference in Kars, between the Caucasus States and Turkey. Hafiz Mehmed, ex-Minister of Justice and Veli Bey, a deputy, and these delgates have now left Trebizond for Kars.

TURKISH PRISONERS AT THE PIRAEUS.

The Ottoman Government has taken steps to have the Turkish prisoners of war interned at the Piraeus transferred to Constantinople instead of sending them to Italy. The Porte proposes that prisoners capable of carrying arms should be interned in a special camp in Constantinople under the surveillance of the Allies.

CONTROL OF LENDING BANKS.

The measures which the Turkish Government contemplates taking to safeguard the public against unsound financial establishments are to place such establishments under trict official control and to publish the names of those who will not submit to such control.

The enquiry into the latest failures of Turkish lending banks has proved that the bank directors got away with about 200,000 Turkish pounds.

RUSSIAN GOLD FOR THE KEMALISTS.

The Kemalist papers say that the Russian gold which has recently been delivered by the Bolsheviks at Angora is sufficient for the needs of the country. Turkish gold pounds from a Russian source are in circulation throughout Anatolia at 616 piastres per Ltq (pound).

THE NEW BUDGET.

The Turkish Government has drawn up the budget for the four coming months September till December inclusive. The total estimate of expenditure is 33,921,500 Ltqs. (at present rate one Turkish pound Rs. 2 as. 10). The Civil List of the Sultan and Imperial family amounts to 582,000 Ltqs.

The Ministry of War takes 6,740,000 Ltqs., the gendarmerit 2,350,000, the Public Debt 101,575,000, the Finance Ministry 2,125,000 and the Public Health Service 374,600 Ltqs.

KORIA CONFIDENT.

The Kemalist Government at Koria which often been giving trouble to the Angora Government, has recently made a tour of the province and in an interview with a Konia paper said:—

"The population of the districts I have visited are rivalling one another in self-sacrifice to assure the victory of our army. Everyone is quite confident of the future and all know that the war is being waged to preserve the prestige of Islam. Everyone is consenting to all sacrifices to avoid slavery, with such national perseverance we shall certainly recapture Smyrna and Adrianople, and Turkey will live free and independent."

ANATOLIA'S RESOLVE.

The Under-Secretary of the Turkish Turkish Ministry of the Interior who has just returned from Azerbaidjan has made the following statement to the Turkish paper "Vak 't," "Anatolia is inspired by only one ideal and that is to save the country. The retreat from Eskichelier has not shaken the moral of the Turkish army. Public opinion in Anatolia is certain of final victory. Perfect tranquility reigns in Anatolia and the mobilisation of the Army is going on normally. There are no difficulties in the way of food supplies, the Christian population is not molested, relations with Russia are good and are based upon the usual principles of international relationship. The treaty signed between the two countries is observed. I must add that as long as Anatolia will not come into relations with the Western Powers the relations with Russia will continue to grow more friendly. According to the latest information Bolshevism is growing stronger in Azerbaidjan."

DIFFERENCES RETWEEN ALLIED AND OTTOMAN SUBJECTS.

A Commission has just been appointed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to solve the differences which have arisen between Allied and Ottoman subjects since the Armistice. The Commission is composed of two Turkish delegates, a British, a French and an Italian delegate. The Commission met on Sept. 1st for the first time.

ENVER AND DJEMAL FINED.

The court martial has sentenced by default Enver Pasha and Djemal Pashia, former Unionist Ministers, to pay a fine of 420,000 Ltqs., for defalcations during the war.

KEMALISTS PERMIT CEREAL EXPORT

The harvest being particularly good in the Adalia district, the merchants of Adalia addressed a request to the Kemalist Government to permit buyers from the Lebanon district and from Syria to enter Adalia to buy cereals.

The Kemalist Minister of the Interior has consented on condition that the merchants confine themselves to buying cereals, and has consented to give facilities for export.

TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' TOLL.

According to a Turkish paper, in the twenty-four hours ending midnight September 1st, there were in Constantinople 18 thefts, 4 cases of brigandage, 15 cases of assaults and wounding, one suicide, one fire, one accidental death and 8 crimes of various kinds.

TURKISH AMAZONS.

A message from Ismidt states that a Turkish woman of good society named Fatima Siha Hanoum has formed a battalion of several hundred women which has been engaged in the fighting against the Greeks in that region. Fatima Hanoum herself rations and pays her battalion of Amazons.

KEMALIST FAVOUR TO BATOUM.

The Kemalist papers say that no duties are to be placed on goods entering or leaving Kemalist Turkey by way of Batoum. Travellers passing in or out of Kemalist Turkey by the same route will have no special exaction to pay.

DROUGHT AND THE HARVEST.

Kemalist papers state that the drought has done considerable damage to the crops. The nut crop in the Kerasund region was two months ago estimated at 400,000 okes, (Oneoke—2¾ lbs.) but is now reduced by the drought to half that. The export of nuts has already began.

KORIA GOVERNOR EXECUTED.

The Anatolian News Agency under date August 26th announced that Tribunal of Independence at Konia tried and condemned to death Moustafa Semzi Pasha, ex-Governor of Konia, on the ground of having stirred up a revolution at Konia. The execution of the condemned men took place on September 2nd, Friday.

FIRE FIGHTING PRECAUTIONS.

The Commission which is to try and develop the precautions in Constantinople met under the presidency of the Prefect-Directors of Insurance Companies were present. It was decided to buy new and modern up-to-date fire engines and appliances, and the directors of the Insurance Companies promised to contribute to the Acquisition of these engines and of the other fighting material.

ASTHMA

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The "Amrita Bazar Patrika," Sunday, July 2, 1899.

ASTHMA CURE

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—It will be glad tidings to Asthma patients to hear that they can obtain immunity from their terrible sufferings by trying a simple asthma cure which has come to my knowledge. Babu J. P. Ray is a discoverer of this specific. He is a charitable man and distributes medicine "gratis." A good many persons afflicted with this fell disease in Benares have been radically cured by using his medicine. There are a good many prescriptions which give relief from Asthma temporarily, but there is perhaps no recognised medicine which cures it. The suffering world should, therefore, hail with delight the appearance of a medicine of this kind, Babu J. P. Ray has got a pamphlet printed which gives a description of his treatment and the names of men who have benefited by its use and where it is available to the public. This is a marvellous remedy and I would strongly recommend the sufferers from Asthma to make application to the Babu at Durga Kund Road. Benares City.

Correspondent S. M. L.

NOTE—J. P. Ray is alive. This is the best time for taking the specific.

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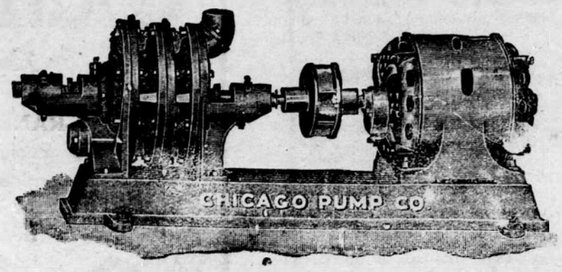

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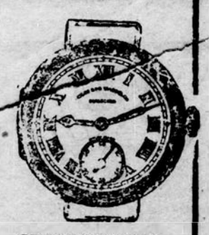

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